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SECOND ORATION
OF
CICERO AGAINST CATILINE. #

WITH
NOTICES, NOTES AND COMPLETE VOCABULARY.

BY
JOHN HENDERSON, M.A.
HEAD MASTER, COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, ST. CATHARINES.

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LIFE OF CICERO.

I.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, the greatest name *Birth.*
in Roman literature, was born near Arpinum, a town
of Latium, January 3rd, B.C. 106. His father, a
man of large views and liberal culture, belonged to
the *equites*, and possessed an hereditary estate in the
neighbourhood of the town. To give his sons, Mar-
cus and Quintus, that education which could not be
obtained at a provincial school, he removed to Rome, *Removes to*
where the young Ciceros were placed under the best *Rome,*
teachers of the day. From Aelius they learned *B.C. 92.*
philosophy; from Archias, the mechanism of verse, *Early*
though not the inspiration of poetry. A translation *teachers.*
of the *Phaenomena* and *Prognostics* of Aratus, and a *Early works.*
mythological poem on the fable of *Pontius Glaucus*
were the first fruits of Cicero's genius. On assuming *Assumes the*
the *toga virilis*, B.C. 89, Cicero attached himself to *toga virilis*
the jurist Scaevola, who was then in the zenith of his *B.C. 89.*
fame. In the following year he served a brief cam- *Serves his*
paign in the Social War under Cn. Pompeius Strabo, *first cam-*
the father of Pompey the Great. Philosophical *paign,*
studies had, however, more attractions for him than *B.C. 88.*
arms. Under Philo, the Academic, and Diodotus, *Studies*
the Stoic, he laid the foundation of that Eclecticism *philosophy.*
which is so observable in his philosophical works.
At the age of 25 he pleaded his first cause, and in *Pleads his*
the following year he defended Sextus Roscius of *first cause*
Ameria, who had been accused of parricide by Chry- *pro Quinctia.*
sogonus, one of Sylla's favourites. In this cause he

*Goes to
Athens,
Asia, and
Rhodes.*

*Returns
home.*

*Elected
quaestor of
Sicily
75 B.C.*

*Indicts
Verres,
B.C. 70.*

*Elected
aedile,
69 B.C.
Praetor,
66 B.C.*

*His first
political
speech.*

*Pro lege
Manilia,
65 B.C.*

*Consul,
63 B.C.*

*Unpopu-
larity of
Cicero.*

*Causes of
Exile.*

*Deserted by
the
Triumvirs.*

acquired the acquittal of his client, but incurred the enmity of the dictator. With the ostensible object of regaining his health he went to Athens, where he studied philosophy under Antiochus, the Academic, and under Zeno and Phaedrus, both Epicureans. From Athens he travelled through Asia Minor and finally settled for a short time at Rhodes, attending there the lectures of Molo, the rhetorician. Returning home, he at once entered on that political career to which his commanding ability destined him, and was elected *quaestor* of Sicily. During his term of office he so endeared himself to the inhabitants of the island by his integrity that they selected him as their patron at Rome. In their behalf he subsequently conducted the prosecution against Verres, who was charged with extortion. His success in this cause, and his consequent popularity, procured him the office of *curule aedile*. After the usual interval he was chosen *praetor*, and, while holding this office, delivered the first of his political harangues, in defence of the bill proposed by C. Manilius to invest Pompey with supreme command in the Mithradatic War. Two years afterwards he gained the *consulship*, the goal of his ambition. His consulate is memorable for the bold attempt of Catiline to subvert the government—an attempt which was frustrated by the patriotic zeal of the consul. Cicero had quickly soared to the pinnacle of fame: as quickly did he fall. In crushing the conspiracy of Catiline questionable means had been employed. Clodius, his implacable enemy, revived a law exiling all who had been guilty of putting to death Roman citizens without a formal trial before the people. The Triumvirs, too, were disgusted with the vanity of the man who was constantly reminding the people that he was the “Saviour of Italy” and the “Father of

His Country." Deserted by his friends, and exposed to the hatred of his foes, Cicero went to Thessalonica into voluntary exile. The wanton destruction of his villas and the insults offered to his wife and children soon, however, produced a feeling of sympathy for the exiled orator. His return to Rome was attended with all the pomp and circumstance of a triumphant general. Henceforth his voice was little heard in the Senate. After his return he was appointed to a seat in the *College of Augurs*. In obtaining this office he had placed himself under obligations to both Pompey and Caesar, and this may account for his neutrality in the civil struggles of the time. He was subsequently appointed, much against his will, proconsul of Cilicia, where his administration was marked by the same integrity as he had displayed in Sicily. Cicero arrived in Italy from Cilicia on the 4th of January, B.C. 49, just after the breaking out of the civil war between Pompey and Caesar. After some hesitation he decided to take the part of Pompey, but his support was never cordial : it was a source of weakness rather than of strength. When the battle of Pharsalia decided the fate of the Roman world, he returned to Brundisium to await the arrival of the victorious Caesar, who generously extended a full and frank pardon to the vacillating orator. Cicero from this time withdrew from active public life and devoted himself to philosophy, except during the period immediately preceding his death. The loss of his daughter Tullia, the divorce of his wife Terentia, and the unhappy marriage with Publilia darkened the gloom which settled on his declining years. His high exultation on the assassination of Caesar was of only momentary duration, and was succeeded by dark forebodings of Marc Anthony's designs. As soon as the plans of the scheming triumvir were evident,

*Goes into
exile,
58 B.C.*

*Recall,
57 B.C.*

*Elected
Augur,
53 B.C.*

*Proconsul,
52 B.C.*

*Sides with
Pompey.*

*Pharsalia,
B.C. 48.*

*Pardoned
by Caesar.*

Gloom.

*His
Philippic
Orations.*

*Antony,
Octavianus,
and Lepidus
form the
second
triumvirate.*

*Killed at
Caieta,
B.C. 43.*

Works.

Cicero attacked Antony's character with all his powers of invective. Again he was the idol of the people and the champion of senatorial rights, but his popularity was only the last gasp of the dying liberties of Rome. The second triumvirate was formed, and each member of it sacrificed his friends to glut the vengeance of his colleagues; and to appease the brutal Antony, Cicero was sacrificed by Octavianus. Refusing to seek refuge in exile, he determined to die in the land he had saved, and was slain at Caieta by the emissaries of the bloodthirsty triumvir.

The works of Cicero are:—

(1) *Orations*: Of the eighty speeches composed by him we possess, either entire or in part, fifty-nine.

(2) *Philosophical works.*

(3) *Correspondence*: Comprising *thirty-six* books, *sixteen* of which are addressed to Athens, *three* to his brother Quintus, *one* to Brutus, and *sixteen* to his different friends.

(4) *Poems*: Consisting of the heroic poems, *Alcyones*, *Marcus*, *Elegy of Tamestia*, and *Translations* of Homer and Aratus.

II.

LIFE OF CATILINE.

Birth.

L. Sergius Catilina was a Roman patrician, born about 108 B.C. From his father he inherited nothing but a noble name. In the turbulent scenes of the Sullan rule, Catiline played a conspicuous part, to which his undoubted ability, his undaunted courage, his iron constitution, his depraved morals, and excessive cruelty notoriously fitted him. He

commenced his career by slaying, with his own hand, *His crimes* Q. Caecilius, his own brother-in-law, and by torturing to death M. Marius Gratidianus, a kinsman of Cicero. Though his youth was spent in open debauchery, and reckless extravagance, though he made away with his first wife and his son to marry the worthless and profligate Aurelia Orestilla, the guilty crimes of Catiline do not seem to have been any barrier to his advancement to political honors. He obtained the praetorship B.C. 68, and in the following year was *Offices held.* *propraetor* of Africa. He returned to Rome B.C. 66 to press his suit for the consulship. The two consuls who had the highest votes were P. Autronius Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla, both of whom were convicted of bribery, and their election was declared void. Their places were filled by L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus. Catiline was prevented from being a candidate in consequence of an impeachment brought against him for mal-administration of his province of Africa by P. Clodius Pulcher, afterwards the implacable enemy of Cicero. Autronius and Catiline, exasperated by their disappointment, formed a league with Cn. Calpurnius Piso to murder the consuls on the first of January, to seize the *fascēs*, *First Conspiracy.* and to occupy Spain. The plan leaked out, and was postponed till the fifth of February. The scheme, however, failed in consequence of Catiline giving the signal too soon. Resolutions were passed by the Senate condemning the conspiracy, but these were quashed by the intercession of a tribune. Some say that both Caesar and Crassus were involved in this First Conspiracy of Catiline. About this time, Catiline was acquitted of extortion (*res repetundae*), but the trial rendered him penniless. About the beginning of June, 64 B.C., he began to plot more systematically to carry out his plans for a general

*Catiline's
Proposals.*

revolution. A meeting was called for all those interested in the conspiracy. To this convention, eleven senators, four knights, and many of the noted men from the provincial towns assembled to hear the bold designs of the conspirator. Catiline proposed that all debts should be cancelled (*novae tabulae*), that the wealthy citizens should be proscribed, that offices of honor and emolument should be divided among his friends, and that the leaders of the conspiracy should raise armies in Spain and in Mauretania. Again he was a candidate for the consulship, and again he was doomed to disappointment. Cicero and Antonius were chosen, the latter, however, by only a few centuries over Catiline. This defeat embittered the animosity between the two parties. The conspirator raised large sums of money on his own security and on the credit of his friends, sent arms to various parts of Italy, levied troops in Etruria, and sent Manlius a veteran of Sulla to take command of the newly raised forces. The slaves were to be armed, the buildings of the city set on fire, the citizens indiscriminately massacred, and a reign of terror and bloodshed was to be inaugurated. In the midst of all these schemes, Catiline stood again for the consulship (63 B.C.), and was thwarted by the wariness and exertions of Cicero, who checkmated his schemes at every turn. One of the conspirators was Q. Curius, a man weak and vacillating. This man had a mistress, Fulvia, who was the repository of all his secrets. Alarmed at the audacious designs of the conspirators, she imparted her secrets to some of her acquaintances, and through her confidants the matter was betrayed to Cicero. After securing his personal safety, and withdrawing Antonius from the side of Catiline, the consul deferred the consular elections to lay before the Senate the

*The Con-
spiracy
divulged.*

whole conspiracy. At a meeting of the Senate, *First Speech against Catiline.* October 21st, 63, he told the Senators the danger that threatened the state. Many of those complicated in the conspiracy fled. By virtue of a *decretum ultimum*, which formula (*consules videant, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*) gave the consuls absolute civil and military power, Catiline was in danger of losing his life. Catiline, who was again a candidate for the consulship for 62 B.C., was rejected. An impeachment of sedition was also brought against him by L. Aemilius Paulus. On the 6th November, Catiline summoned the conspirators to the house of M. Porcius Laeca, and after accusing them of inactivity, he laid before him his plans. Cicero was to be removed, and L. Vargunteius, a senator, and C. Cornelius, a knight, were despatched to carry out the scheme, but were frustrated. Cicero called the Senate on November 8th, and delivered his first speech against Catiline, who, though overwhelmed with guilt, had still the audacity to appear among the senators.

Altogether four speeches were delivered against Catiline. In the final debate as to the sentence, it was decided to put the apprehended conspirators to death. This sentence was carried out against some. Catiline and most fell, however, in the field at Pistoria (62 B.C.), fighting with a valour worthy of a better cause.

III.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CONSPIRACY OF
CATILINE.

DATE.	CONSULS.	LIFE OF CATILINE.	LIFE OF CICERO.
B.C.			
68	{ L. Caecilius Metellus P. Marcus Rex	Catiline praetor	
67	{ Calpurnius Piso M. Acilius Glabrio	Catiline proprætor of Africa	
66	{ L. Volcatius Tullus M. Aemilius Lepidus	Catiline canvasses for the consulship: is accused of extortion by P. Clodius. Catiline defeated in suing for consulship: forms a league with Autronius and Piso. First conspiracy.	
65	{ L. Manlius Torquatus L. Aurelius Cotta	Catiline determines to slay the new consuls on the kalends of January: plan discovered and deferred to February: Catiline gives signal too soon and his plans frustrated.	
64	{ L. Julius Caesar C. Marcus Figulus	On the kalends of June, Catiline convenes his associates for a second conspiracy. Eleven senators, four knights, and many distinguished men assemble. Catiline again defeated for consulship.	
63	{ M. Tullius Cicero C. Antonius Hybrida	Catiline accused by Lucullus of murder. Catiline again candidate for consulship and defeated.	Cicero convenes Senate, Oct. 20: lays plans of conspirators before Senate: elections for consuls, which should take place Oct. 21st, deferred.

CHRONOLOGY, &c.—(Continued).

DATE.	CONSULS.	LIFE OF CATILINE.	LIFE OF CICERO.
B.C.		<p>Oct. 23rd: Catiline accused under <i>Lex Plautia de vi</i> by Lucius Paulus.</p> <p>Oct. 27th: Manlius takes up arms in Etruria.</p> <p>Oct. 28th: Day appointed by Catiline for the murder of the leading senators. (Cat. I., 3).</p> <p>Nov. 1: Catiline endeavors to take Praeneste by a night attack.</p> <p>Nov. 6th: Catiline assembles his friends at house of Laeca.</p> <p>Nov. 7th: Vargunteius and Cornelius attempt to assassinate Cicero.</p> <p>Nov. 8th: Catiline leaves Rome.</p> <p>Nov. 20th: A decree passed declaring Catiline and Manlius public enemies.</p> <p>Dec. 2nd: The ambassadors of the Allobroges are seized with documents proving conspiracy.</p>	<p>Oct. 21st: Letters brought by Crassus, threatening danger to the State: the Senate convened in the temple of Concord. The Senate passes <i>decretum ultimum</i>. On 22nd Oct. L. Licinius Murena and D. Junius Silanus elected consuls.</p> <p>Nov. 8: Cicero invokes the Senate in the temple of Juppiter Stator. First Catilinarian oration delivered.</p> <p>The <i>second Catilinarian oration</i> delivered from the <i>rostra</i> to the people, Nov. 9th.</p> <p>Dec. 3rd: The <i>third Catilinarian oration</i> delivered from the <i>rostra</i> to the people. Rewards offered to all who would give information as to the conspiracy.</p>

CHRONOLOGY, &c.—(*Continued*).

DATE.	CONSULS.	LIFE OF CATILINE.	LIFE OF CICERO.
B.C.			Dec. 5th: Fourth Catilinarian oration delivered in the temple of Concord. The Senate decrees that the death penalty should be inflicted on the conspirators. Five conspirators put to death.
62	{ D. Junius Silanus L. Licinius Murena	Jan. 5th: Battle of <i>Pistoria</i> : defeat and death of Catiline.	Many Senators tried under the law <i>Lex Plautia de vi</i> and exiled.

IV.

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

ANALYSIS.

I. (§1—§3.) Cicero, in the introduction of this oration, congratulates the Roman people that Catiline has left the city, and consequently can do it no more injury.

II. (§3—§17.) He vindicates himself from a double charge. The loyal citizens (*boni cives*) complained that the Consul had been remiss in suffering Catiline to escape unpunished, while the friends of Catiline complained that he had been too severely dealt with by the Consul.

To the first complaint, Cicero replied by setting forth the grounds for his course of action, viz., that the conspiracy had not yet been fully discovered, that the execution of Catiline would have rendered him

odious, and would have prevented the punishment of the other conspirators, and, in fine, that the absent enemy with his army is less to be feared than his adherents who have been left behind in Rome.

The second reproach he meets by explaining the action which the Senate had taken in regard to the conspiracy and by showing from several circumstances that Catiline had previously determined to go, not to Manlius, but to his army in Etruria. In thus defending himself against the censure of the disaffected he gives

III. (§17—§26.) A classification of the conspirators and of the Romans who favored the conspiracy, and divides them into six classes, from whom, however, the State had not much to fear, especially since the best measures have been taken for its security and welfare.

IV. (§26—End.) The conspirators who remain in the city, he warns to leave Rome without delay, or at least, to keep quiet, since the disturbers of the public security will be most severely punished. He closes his address to the loyal citizens, in which he assures them, that, without resort to arms on their part, the civil war will be ended, and, at the same time, calls upon them to supplicate the gods for the perservation of the state.

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M. TULLII CICERONIS IN CATILINAM

ORATIO SECUNDA

HABITA AD POPULUM.

I. 1. Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam furem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriæ nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic Urbi ferro flammaque minitantem ex Urbe vel ejecimus, vel emisimus, vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosequi sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, crupit. Nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio mœnibus ipsis intra mœnia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum hujus belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur: non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes perhorrescemus. Loco ille motus est, quum est ex Urbe depulsus. Palam jam cum hoste, nullo impediante, bellum geremus. Sine dubio perdidimus hominem, magnificeque vicimus, quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus.

2. Quod vero non cruentum mucronem, ut voluit, extulit, quod vivis nobis egressus est, quod ei ferrum e manibus extorsimus, quod incolumes cives, quod stantem Urbem reliquit; quanto tandem illum mœrore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis? Jacet ille nunc prostratusque, et se perculsum atque abjectum esse sentit, et retorquet oculos profecto sæpe ad hanc urbem, quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse luget: quæ quidem lætari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit.

II. 3. Ac si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oportebat, qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hostem non comprehenderim potius, quam emiserm; non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimo supplicio affectum jam pridem oportebat, idque a me et mos majorum et hujus imperii severitas et respublica postulabat. Sed quam multos fuisse putatis, qui, quæ ego deferrem, non crederent? quam multos, qui etiam defenderent? Ac si, sublato illo depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, jam pridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiæ meæ, verum etiam vitæ periculo sustulissem. 4. Sed cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritis, morte multassem, fore, ut ejus socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, quum hostem aperte videretis: quem quidem ego hostem, Quirites, quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intellegatis, quod illud etiam moleste fero quod ex Urbe parum comitatus exierit. Utinam ille omnes secum suas copias eduxisset? Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in prætexta cœperat: Publicium et Munatium, quod æs alienum, contractum in popina, nullum reipublicæ motum afferre poterat: reliquit quos viros! quanto ære alieno! quam valentes! quam nobiles! III. 5. Itaque ego illum exercitum præ Gallicanis legionibus et hoc delectu, quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit et his copiis, quæ a nobis cotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, collectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decoctoribus, ex iis, qui vadi-
monia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt: quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si

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edictum prætoris ostendero, concident. Hos, quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui niteant unguentis, qui fulgent purpura malletm secum suos milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote, non tam exercitum illum esse nobis, quam hos, qui exercitum deseruerunt, pertimescendos. Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod, quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. 6. Video, cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias cædis atque incendiolorum depoposcerit. Omnia superioris noctis consilia ad me delata esse sentiunt: patefeci in senatu hesterno die: Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid exspectant? Ne illi vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram.

IV. Quod exspectavi, jam sum adsecutus, ut vos omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rem publicam videretis: nisi vero si quis est, qui Catilinæ similes cum Catilina sentire non putet. Non est jam lenitati locus: severitatem res ipsa flagitat. Unum etiam nunc concedam: exeant, proficiscantur, ne patiantur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. Demonstrabo iter: Aurelia via profectus est: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. 7. O fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit! Uno mehercule Catilina exhausto, relevata mihi et recreata respublica videtur. Quid enim mali aut secleris fingi aut cogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, quis parricida, quis testamentorum subjector, quis circumscriptor, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quæ mulier infamis, quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest,

qui se cum Catilina non familiarissime vixisse fateatur? Quæ cædes per hosce annos sine illo facta est? quod nefarium stuprum non per illum? 8. Jam vero quæ tanta unquam in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? qui alios amabat ipse turpissime, aliorum amoris flagitiosissime serviebat: aliis fructum libidinum, aliis mortem parentum non modo impellendo, verum etiam adjuvando pollicebatur. Nunc vero quam subito, non solum ex Urbe, verum etiam ex agris, ingentem numerum perditorum hominum collegerat! Nemo non modo Romæ, sed ne ullo quidem in angulo totius Italiæ oppressus ære alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris fœdus adsciverit. V. 9. Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis; nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior, qui se non intimum Catilinæ, nemo in scena levior et nequior, qui se non ejusdem prope sodalem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem tamen, stuprorum et scelerum exercitatione adsuefactus, frigore et fame et siti ac vigiliis perferendis, fortis ab istis prædicabatur, quum industriæ subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret. 10. Hunc vero si secuti erunt sui comites, si ex Urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi greges, O nos beatos, O rempublicam fortunatam, O præclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanæ ac tolerandæ audaciæ: nihil cogitant, nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas: patrimonia sua profuderunt; fortunas suas obligaverunt; res eos jampridem, fides nuper deficere cœpit; eadem tamen illa, quæ erat in abundantia, libido manet. Quod si in vino et alea comissiones solum et scorta quærerent, essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi. Hoc vero quis ferre possit, inertes homines for-

tissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimis, ebriosos sobriis, dormientes vigilantibus? qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, complexi mulieres impudicas, vino languidi, conferti cibo, serti redimiti, unguentis obliti, debilitati stupris, eructant sermonibus suis cædem bonorum atque Urbis incendia. 11. Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenam jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae, sceleri, libidini debitam aut instare jam plane aut certe appropinquare. Quos si meus consulatus, quoniam sanare non potest, sustulerit, non breve nescio quod tempus, sed multa sæcula propagarit reipublicæ. Nulla est enim natio, quam pertimescamus, nullus rex, qui bellum populo Romano facere possit; omnia sunt externa unius virtute terra marique pacata; domesticum bellum manet: intus insidiæ sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis: cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quirites: suscipio inimicitias hominum perditorum. Quæ sanari poterunt, quæcumque ratione sanabo: quæ resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, aut, si et in Urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quæ merentur, exspectent.

VI. 12. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirites, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam. Quod ego si verbo adsequi possem, istos ipsos ejicerem, qui hæc loquuntur. Homo enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit; simul atque ire in exilium jussus est, paruit atque ivit. Hesterno die, cum domi meæ pæne interfectus essem, senatum in ædem Jovis Statoris vocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli. Quo cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? quis salutavit? quis denique ita aspexit ut perditum civem, ac non

potius ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam principes ejus ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. Hic ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo cives in exilium ejicio, quæsi vi a Catilina, in nocturno conventu apud M. Læcam fuisset, necne. ✓ 13. Cum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientia convictus, primo reticuisset, patefeci cetera: quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam constituisset, quemadmodum esset ei ratio totius belli descripta, edocui. Cum hæsitaret, cum teneretur, quæsi vi, quid dubitaret proficisci eo quo jam pridem pararet: cum arma, cum secures, cum fascēs, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium domi suæ fecerat, scirem esse præmissam. 14. In exilium ejiciebam, quem jam ingressum esse in bellum videbam? Etenim, credo, Manlius iste centurio, qui in agro Fæsulano castra posuit, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, et illa castra nunc non Catilinam ducem expectant, et ille ejectus in exilium se Massiliam, ut aiunt, non in hæc castra conferet.

VII. O condicionem miseram non modo administrandæ verum etiam conservandæ reipublicæ! Nunc si L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus subito pertimuerit, sententiam mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium belli faciendi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris et belli iter ad fugam atque in exilium converterit, non ille a me spoliatus armis audaciæ, non obstupefactus ac perterritus mea diligentia, non de spe conatuque depulsus, sed indemnatus, innocens, in exilium ejectus a consule vi et minis esse dicetur, et erunt qui illum, si hoc fecerit, non improbum, sed miserum, me non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum tyrannum

existimari velint. 15. Est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiæ falsæ atque iniquæ tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur. Dicatur sane ejectus esse a me, dummodo eat in exilium ; sed, mihi credite, non est iturus. Numquam ego a diis immortalibus optabo, Quirites, invidiæ meæ levandæ causa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium atque in armis volitare audiat, sed triduo tamen audietis : multoque magis illud timeo, ne mihi sit invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius quam quod ejecerim. Sed cum sint homines, qui illum, cum profectus sit, ejectum esse dicant, iidem, si interfectus esset, quid dicerent ? 16. Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur quam verentur. Nemo est istorum tam misericors, qui illum non ad Manlium, quam ad Massilienses ire malit : ille autem, si mehercule hoc quod agit, nunquam ante cogitasset, tamen latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere. Nunc vero, quum ei nihil adhuc præter ipsius voluntatem cogitationemque acciderit, nisi quod vivis nobis Roma profectus est, optemus potius, ut eat in exilium, quam queramus.

VIII. 17. Sed cur tamdiu de uno hoste loquimur, et de eo hoste, qui jam fatetur se esse hostem, et quia, quod semper volui, murus interest, non timeo ; de his, qui dissimulant, qui Romæ remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus ? Quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare reipublicæ, neque id quare fieri non possit, si me audire volunt, intellego. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus hominum istæ copiæ comparentur ; deinde singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meæ, si quam potero, afferam. 18. Unum genus est eorum, qui magno

in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, quarum amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est honestissima; sunt enim locupletes: voluntas vero et causa impudentissima. Tu agris, tu ædificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, et dubites de possessione detrahere, acquirere ad fidem? Quid enim expectas? Bellum? Quid? Ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosantas futuras putas? An tabulas novas? Errant qui istas a Catilina expectant. Meo beneficio tabulæ novæ proferentur, verum auctionariæ. Neque enim isti, qui possessiones habent, alia ratione ulla salvi esse possunt. Quod si maturius facere voluissent, neque, id quod stultissimum est, certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, et locupletioribus his et melioribus civibus uteremur. Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos, quod aut deduci de sententia possunt, aut, si permanebunt, magis mihi videntur vota facturi contra rempublicam, quam arma laturi.

IX. 19. Alterum genus est eorum, qui, quamquam premuntur ære alieno, dominationem tamen expectant, rerum potiri volunt, honores, quos quieta republica desperant, perturbata consequi se posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc præcipiendum videtur, unum scilicet et idem, quod reliquis omnibus, ut desperent se id quod conantur consequi posse; primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere reipublicæ; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam, maximam multitudinem, magnas præterea copias militum; deos denique immortales huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimæ urbi contra tantam vim scelestis præsentis auxilium esse laturos. Quod si jam sint id, quod summo furore cupiunt a-

depti, num illi in cinere Urbis et in sanguine civium, quæ mente scelerata ac nefaria concupierunt, se consules aut dictatores aut etiam reges sperant futuros? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo aut gladiatori concedi sit necesse? 20. Tertium genus est ætate jam affectum, sed tamen exercitatione robustum, quo ex genere est ipse Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit. sunt homines ex iis coloniis, quas Sulla constituit: quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio, sed tamen ii sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactant. Hi dum ædificant tamquam beati, dum prædiis, lecticis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatis delectantur, in tantum æs alienum inciderunt, ut si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus; qui etiam nonnullos agrestes, homines tenues atque egentes, in eandem illam spem rapinarum veterum impulerunt. Quos ego, Quirites, in eodem genere prædatorum direptorumque pono, sed eos hoc moneo: desinant furere et proscriptiones ac dictaturas cogitare. Tantus enim illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passuræ esse videantur.

X. 21. Quartum genus est sane varium et mixtum et turbulentum: qui jam pridem premuntur, qui numquam emergunt, qui partim inertia, partim male gerendo negotio, partim etiam sumptibus in vetere ære alieno vacillant, qui vadimoniis, judiciis, proscriptionibus bonorum defatigati, permulti et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur. Hosce ego non tam milites acres quam infitiores lentos esse arbitror. Qui homines quam primum, si stare non possunt, corruant: sed ita, ut non modo civitas, sed ne vicini quidem proximi sentiant. Nam illud non

intellego, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur. 22. Quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum: quos ego a Catilina non revoco. Nam neque divelli ab eo possunt, et pereant sane in latrocinio, quoniam sunt ita multi, ut eos carcer capere non possit. Postremum autem genus est, non solum numero, verum etiam genere ipso atque vita, quod proprium Catilinæ est, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, quos pexo capillo nitidos, aut imberbes, aut bene barbatos videtis, manicatis et talaribus tunicis, velis amictos, non togis, quorum omnis industria vitæ et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cœnis expromitur. 23. In his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes impuri impudicique versantur. Hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati non solum amare et amari, neque cantare et saltare, sed etiam sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt: qui nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiamsi Catilina perierit, scitote hoc in republica seminarium Catilinarum futurum. Verumtamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt? Num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Quem ad modum autem illis carere potuerunt, his præsertim jam noctibus? Quo autem pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent? Nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt.

XI. 24. O bellum magno opere pertimescendum, quum hanc sit habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem prætoriam! Instrui e nunc, Quirites, contra has tam præclaras Catilinæ copias vestra præsidia vestrosque exercitus: et primum gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque

vestros opponite : deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectionem ac debilitatam manum florem totius Italiae ac robur educite. Jam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinæ tumultis silvestribus. Neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, præsidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque egestate conferre debeo. 25. Sed si omissis his rebus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, senatu, equitibus Romanis. Urbe, ærario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis omnibus, exteris nationibus, si his rebus omissis ipsas causas, quæ inter se configunt, contendere velimus, ex eo ipso, quam valde illi jaceant, intellegere possimus. Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia ; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum ; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio ; hinc pietas, illinc scelus ; hinc constantia illinc furor ; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudine : hinc continentia, illinc libido ; denique æquitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes omnes certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate, cum omnibus vitiis ; postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione configit. In ejus modo certamine ac proelio nonne, etiam si hominum studia deficiant, di ipsi immortales cogant ab his præclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari ?

XII. 26. Quæ cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad modum jam antea dixi, vestra tecta vigiliis custodiisque defendite : mihi, ut Urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset præsidii, consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursionem Catilinæ facile urbes suas finesque defendent. Gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit, quamquam animo meliore sunt quam

pars patriciorum, potestate tamen nostra continebuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum Picenumque præmisi, aut opprimet hominem aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit. Reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis jam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari videtis. 27. Nunc illos, qui in Urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra Urbis salutem omniumque nostrum in Urbe a Catilina relictis sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt cives, monitos etiam atque etiam volo. Mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, hoc expectavit, ut id quod latebat erumperet. Quod reliquum est, jam non possum oblivisci, meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum. Nullus est portis custos, nullus insidiator viæ; si qui exire volunt, convivere possum; qui vero se in Urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse magistratus egregios, esse fortem senatum, esse arma, esse carcerem quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

XIII. 28. Atque hæc omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maximæ res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestinum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et maximum me uno togato duce et imperatore sedetur. Quod ego sic administrabo, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri potuerit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe pœnam sui sceleris sufferat. Sed si vis manifestæ audaciæ, si impendens patriæ periculum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit illud profecto perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optan-

dum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat paucorum-
que poena vos jam omnes salvi esse possitis. 29. Quæ
quidem ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis
fretus polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis
deorum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus
in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus : qui jam non
procul, ut quondam solebant, ab externo hoste atque lon-
ginquo, sed hic præsentis suo numine atque auxilio sua
templa atque urbis tecta defendent. Quos vos, Quirites,
precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, quam urbem pu-
cherrimam florentissimamque esse voluerunt, hanc omni-
bus hostium copiis terra marique superatis a perditissi-
morum civium nefario scelere defendant.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. <i>or</i> act.	active.	m.	masculine.
abl.	ablative.	n. <i>or</i> neut.	neuter.
adj.	adjective.	O. H. G. ...	Old High German.
adv.	adverb.	part.	participle.
conj.	conjunction.	prep.	preposition.
dem. demonstr	demonstrative.	pres.	present.
dep.	deponent.	rel.	relative.
Eng.	English.	semi-dep. ...	semi-deponent.
f.	feminine.	subj.	subjunctive.
fr.	from.	sup.	superlative; supine.
Goth.	Gothic.	v. a.	verb active.
Gr.	Greek.	v. dep.	verb deponent.
ind. <i>or</i> indic. ..	indicative.	v. n.	verb neuter.
indecl.	indeclinable.	voc.	vocative.
indef.	indefinite.	=.	equal to.
inf. <i>or</i> infin. ..	infinitive.		

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

NOTES.

CHAPTER I.

§ 1. *tandem aliquando* : "finally, at last." These words express joy at the accomplishment of a long desired object. Compare the opening of the first oration : *quo usque tandem*. For the expression *tandem aliquando* : cp. Cic. Cat. 1.7.18 : *ut tandem aliquando tamen desinam* : Epist. ad. Fam. 16.9.4 : *tandem aliquando mihi a te expectatissimas litteras reddidit*. Occasionally we find the order *aliquando tandem* : Ter. Hec. 4.4.61 : *aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum*. We find also *aliquando jam* with the same meaning : cp. Cic. ad Atticum. 1.4.

Quirites=*cives* : "citizens." Distinguish *Romani*, a general term applied to the whole Roman people whether citizens or not ; and *Quirites*, a political term by which the Roman people were in Rome designated collectively as free citizens. The root is KUR : "powerful : " Sanscrit, *çûras*=Lat. *fortis* : Sanscrit, *çûrata*=Lat. *fortitudo* : cp. *Kûpos*, "Cyrus ;" *koûpos*, "a boy ;" *kûpios*, "a lord ;" *koûpavos*, "a ruler ;" *kuþw*, "I ratify : " Lat. *quiris*, "a spear ;" *quercus*, "an oak," lit. "the sturdy tree ;" *curia*, "a town hall," lit. "the place where the strong assemble." Livy (I. 13) derives the origin of the word from *Cures*, a town of Etruria, and says that the word was given to the Sabines after their union with the Romans. Like many other derivations this is now exploded.

L. Catilinam—sumus : "we have either driven out of the city, or permitted to escape, or escorted with our valedictions, L. Catiline, voluntarily departing, intoxicated with boldness, breathing forth crime, wickedly plotting the ruin of his native land, again and again threatening you and this city with fire and sword"—*scelus anhelanem* : for the case see H. 371, III. ; cp. Hom. Il. 2.536, *μένα πνειοντες* : "breathing forth spirit ;" cp. Acts Apost. IX. 1. *Σαῦλος ἐτι ἐμπνέων ἀπειλῆς καὶ φόνου* : "Saul yet breathing out threatening and slaughter ;" *anhelare* : *an* (=Greek *ἀνά*, from the notion *throughout*, comes

that of *repetition* ; cp. ἀναγινώσκω), "again and again," and *halo*, "to breathe"—Distinguish *scelus*, "an offence against others, against the rights of individuals, or the peace of society by robbery, murder, and particularly by sedition, by a display, in short, of malice ; *nefas* is an offence against the gods, or against nature, by blasphemy, sacrilege, murder of kindred, betrayal of one's country : *facinus*, a crime which, in addition to an evil intent, excites astonishment and alarm from the extraordinary degree of daring requisite thereto ; *flagitium* is a crime against oneself, as gluttony, licentiousness, cowardice."—*ferro flammaque minantem*. The regular construction with *minor*, *minitor* : as follows : (1) *urbi flammam minor* : lit. "I threaten flames to the city ;" or (2) *urbem flammā minor* : "I threaten the city with flames." Occasionally we find, as in this passage, a dat. of the person or thing threatened, and an abl. instrument of thing : cp. Cic. Phil. II. 14. 37 : *huic urbi ferro ignique minantur* ; Phil. 13. 21. 47 : *patriae igni ferroque minatur*. Note the force of the *frequentative*. Explain what you mean by *inceptive*, *desiderative*, *diminutive* and *frequentative* verbs, and show how each class is formed : H. 336-339.—*urbi*, "the city," i.e., Rome : cf. ἄστυ, applied to Athens.—*vel—vel—vel* ; distinguish *aut*, indicating a difference of the object and *vel*, a difference of expression. Cicero, in hesitating between the expressions *ejicere*, *emittere*, *verbis prosequi*, expresses himself with reserve for fear of creating any ill feeling among the people : thinking that *ejicere* too strong a word, which expression would harmonize with his consular authority, he uses *emittere*, and finally a still milder expression, *verbis prosequi*.—*ipsum=sua sponte* : cf. αὐτὸς in Greek for αὐτόματος : Cic. de Off. I. 22 : *delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt*.—*verbis prosequi* ; we often find the ablative after *prosequi* ; Cic. Tusc. 2. 25 : *aliquem honorificis verbis* : Cic. Phil. 10. 4 : *memoriam cujuspiam clamore et plausu*. The expression seems to refer to the words at the end of the First Oration : I. § 33. It was usual to escort to the gates of the city distinguished citizens when leaving the city on any important mission. Others take the expression to mean "we have accompanied with our maledictions," but Cicero purposely uses the colorless word *verbis*. Note the *ante-climax* in *ejecimus*, *emisimus*, *prosecuti sumus*.

abiit—erupit : it is common for Cicero to accumulate words with little difference of meaning for the sake of emphasis. Some see in these words a *climax* couched in terms borrowed from the chase. *Abiit* applies to a wild beast when "he has left" his

usual haunts and retired to another part of the forest; *excessit*, when, after being tracked out he leaves the spot before the nets can be prepared for him; *evasit*, when he has been surrounded by the toils, but escapes by springing forth; and *erupit* when he bursts his way through every intervening obstacle.

nulla—comparabitur: "and no longer shall destruction be planned against the city itself within the city by that well-known monster and unnatural being."—*jam*: combined with a negative word, answers to our "longer," e.g., *nihil jam spero*, "I no longer hope for anything:" *Brutus Mutinae vix jam sustinebat*: "Brutus could scarcely maintain himself any longer at Mutina."—*monstro*: distinguish in meaning, *monstrum*, (from *moneo*), anything contrary to the course of nature, foreboding ill: a monster; *prodigium*, (*pro*, root DIG: cp. *dig-itus*, "a finger:" *δείκνυμι*, "I point out") any marvellous circumstance, whether indicative of good or evil: *ostentum*, (*ostendo*), a marvellous circumstance: often of good omen; *portentum*: (*por-tendo*=*pro-tendo*), a portent, usually, of an alarming nature.—*moenia*: distinguish, *moenia*, (root MUN: "to defend:" cp. *ἀμύνειν*), "the defensive walls of a city;" *murus*, (= *mun-rus*: root MUN, "to defend,") "any walls whatever:" *paries* (root PAR, "to separate,") "the partition walls of a house:" *maceria* (root MAR, "to divide,") "a garden wall."

atque—vicinus: "and this one, undoubtedly, we have conquered who is preeminently the leader in the civil war." *Unum* = *unicum*: cp. use of *εἰς* with words used as superlatives or in the sense of the superlatives: cp. *εἰς ἀπύκτοτος*.—*sine controversia* = *sine dubio*.

non—versabitur: "for no longer shall that dagger of his ply its task in aiming at our sides:" cp. Cat. I, 6 § 16: *quotiens tibi jam extorta est sica ista de manibus?* Why is *ista*, in the one passage, and *illa*, in the other, applied to *sica*?

non—non—non—non: bring out the emphatic position of *non* in translating.—*campo*, scil. *Martio*: cp. Cat., I. § 11. The *campus Martius* was a plain between the Pincian, Quirinal, and Capitoline hills, and the Tiber. In this place the assemblies of the people and the elections were held. The reference is to the murderous designs of Catiline when unable to obtain the consulship.—*foro*: under the republic the *forum*, called also *forum Romanum*, *vetus*, *vel magnum*, was a large, oblong space, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, where the assemblies of the people were held, where justice was administered and where

public business was transacted. It was instituted by Romulus, and surrounded with porticos, shops and buildings, by Tarquinius Priscus. Under Julius Cæsar a second was added, under Augustus a third, and under Nerva a fourth. The word was also applied to a *market place* where certain commodities were sold ; thus *forum boarium*, *forum suarium*, *forum piscarium*, *forum olitorium*. The word *forum* was also applied to rural towns where *markets* were held and justice was administered as *forum Aurelium*.

curia : the place where the senate met was called *curia* : (for the derivation of the word see note *supra* on *Quirites*). The meeting of the senate could not be held but in a temple, that is, in a place consecrated by an augur, that the deliberations might be rendered more solemn. Anciently there were *three* places where the senate could be held : two within the city, and the temple of Bellona, without it. Afterwards there were more places as the temples of Jupiter Stator, (where the senate was convened where the *first* oration against Catiline was delivered), of Apollo, of Mars, of Vulcan, of Tellus, of Virtue, of Faith, of Concord ; also the *Curia Hostilia*, *Julia*, *Octavia*, *Pompeia*, which last was shut up after the death of Caesar because he was slain in it.

loco—expulsus : “ he was driven from his vantage-ground, the moment he was expelled from the city.”—*loco*: abl. of *separation* : H. 413. The phrase *movere loco* is a grammatical expression for which we also find *movere statu*.—*cum est depulsus* : when does *cum* take the indicative ? H. 521, II. 1. When, the subjunctive ? H. 521, II. 2.

palam—geremus : “ openly, then, shall we carry on a regular war without any one hindering us.” Some editions have *bellum justum* : i.e., a regular, formal, open war oppressed to *occultae insidiae*.

sine—conjecimus : “ we have undoubtedly crushed the man and we have gained a glorious victory the moment we drove him from his secret plots into open war.” Compare *magnifice*.

§ 2. *quod—putatis* ? “ with what grief, pray, do you suppose he was crushed and prostrated, that, indeed, he did not carry away his blood stained dagger, as he wished, that he went away, and we yet alive, that we wrested the dagger from his hands, that he left the citizens safe and the city undemolished.”—*Extulit*, scil, *ex urbe*: so also *egressus est*, scil, *ex urbe*.—*vivis nobis* :

abl. absolute.—*tandem*: cp. *δῆτα*.—*maeror*: distinguish *maeror*, *maestitia*, grief in the soul: *tristitia*, grief as expressed by the face.

jam se—sentit: "and he feels himself discomfited and scorned."

et—luget: "and he often, indeed, casts a backward glance to this city, and he mourns that it has been snatched from his jaws." Catiline is compared to some savage beast looking wistfully backward at the prey that has just been snatched from its grasp.

quae—projecerit: "while it, on the contrary, seems to me to rejoice that it has disgorged and cast forth so dangerous a pest." *quae=et ea*, scil. *urbs*.—*quidem* is here adversative.—*evomuerit—projecerit*: the subjunctive shows that this opinion is shared in by others than the speaker: H. 516. II.—*foras*: used with verbs of motion: *foris*, with verbs of rest.

CHAPTER II.

§ 3. *si quis*: Note that *quis* is the usual form, not *aliquis*, after *si*, *nisi*, *num*, *ne*, *quo*, *quanto*.

in hoc ipso: "in this very matter."

qui—accuset: for the subjunctive: H. 500, I.

quod—emiserim: "that I did not arrest so deadly a foe instead of allowing him to escape." The subjunctives show that these were objections of the detractors of Cicero: H. 516, II.

ista—culpa: "that fault urged by my opponents:" for the force of *ista*, see H. 450, I.

interfectum—postulabat: "long ago ought L. Catiline to have been put to death, and to have received the severest punishment, and this both the custom of our ancestors, and the strict discharge of the duties of this office I hold, and the interests of the state demanded at my hands." *interfectum esse*: explain fully the construction of *oportet*: H. 537 & 532. What is the rule with regard to *jam pridem*, *jam diu*, *dum*, with respect to tenses? H. 467.2.—*id*: i.e. *gravissimum supplicium*.—*imperii*, scil. *consularis*: the reference here is to the unlimited power put into the hands of the consul by the decree (*decretum ultimum*); *consules darent operam ne quid detrimenti res publica caperet*.

sed—crederent: "but how many do you suppose there were who would not believe the charges which I brought against

him?" The imperfect subjunctive is used here, and in the following clause to state the probability in general terms without any strict reference to the time at which it actually existed. Z. 331. —Note the emphatic use of *ego*. He refers to the information obtained through Fulvia and communicated to the Senate.

deferre aliquem, vel nomen was a technical term, to accuse a person, or bring a charge before the praetor; (cp. *delatores, delatio*), and different from *accusare*, which properly signifies to substantiate or prove the charge.

qui—defenderent: "who would even try to justify him."

ac—sustulissem: "and, further, if I had supposed that all dangers would be warded off from you in case he were taken off, long ago should I have taken off Catiline at the risk, not only of stirring up enmity against myself, but also of losing my life."
—si—judicaret—sustulissem: Note the condition *contrary to fact* in the *protasis*. When the imperfect subjunctive is used when we should use the *pluperfect*, it denotes, not an action that is *terminated* before that denoted by the verb in the other clause, but viewed as *going on* simultaneously with it. Here the words imply, *at non sustuli L. Catilinam, qui non judicaret*.—*illo sublato*: abl. abs.: here the phrase is equivalent to a conditional clause=*si ille sublatus esset*. Note that *sublato* is a euphemism for *interfecto*.—*depelli a vobis*: is the preposition necessary here? H. 414.—*invidiæ meæ*: the possessive pronoun has here the force of the objective genitive. What ambiguity in the following expressions: *fiducia tua, amicitia tua, spes tua, odium tuum*.—*periculo*: abl. of manner. Would *cum periculo* be correct? Z. 472. Note I.

§ 4. *sed—videretis*: "but when I saw, before the fact that a conspiracy existed was fully proved, (that) if I punished him with death, as he deserved, the result would be that, overwhelmed with unpopularity, I should be unable to prosecute his confederates, I brought the matter to this pass that you might then openly engage in war when you plainly saw your enemy."
—viderem: why subjunctive: H. 521, II.2.—*re=conjuratiōe*: abl. absolute.—*fore=futurum esse*: when is *fore*, or *futurum esse* *ut* necessary to express an inf. of future time? H. 537.3.—*palam* (opposed to *clam*: from root PAD, "to spread;" cp. *pando*), *openly*, not *shunning* observation: *aperte* (opposed to *occulte*) *without concealment*.

quem—exierit: "and how much I, for my part, think he should be dreaded as an enemy, now that he is away, you may learn from this fact that I am even annoyed at this that he has left (the city) with so small a retinue."—*quem=et eum*.—*foris* used with verbs of rest; *foras*, with verbs of motion.—*putem*: dependent question: H. 529.—*licet* scil. *vobis ut*: H. 515, III.—With *molestē fero*: cp. *χαλεπῶς φέρω*.—*parum—comitatus*: Sallust: *Cat. c. 32: nocte intempesta cum paucis in Manliana castra profectus est*. Plutarch says Catiline set out with 300 followers.—*parum* generally has, as here, the meaning: "not enough": *parum diu vixit*: "he did not live long enough": *parum multi sunt defensores nobilitatis*: "The champions of nobility are not numerous enough." For the passive force of the deponent perfect participle: cp. *adeptus, commentatus, complexus, confessus, demensus, emensus, effatus, eminentus, emeritus, expertus, execratus, interpretatus, meditatus, metatus, moderatus, opinatus, pactus, partitus, perfunctus, periclitatus, populatus, depopulatus, stipulatus, testatus, contestatus, detestatus*.

utinam—eduxisset! Explain the difference between: *utinam educeret copias, utinam eduxisset copias, utinam educat copias, utinam eduxerit copias*: H. 483.2.—*secum*: to what words is *cum* similarly attached? H. 184.6.—*copias*: what words have different meanings in the singular and plural? H. 132.

mihi: "my dear friend": *ethical dative*, said in bitter irony. We knew nothing of Tongilius, Publicius, and Munatius, except what is stated here, but we may be sure they were infamous characters, and bosom friends of Catiline.

in praetexta, scil. *toga*: "while yet wearing the fringed gown." The Roman youth till the age of seventeen wore a gown bordered with purple (*toga praetexta*), after which they wore the manly gown (*toga virilis*). Describe fully a Roman *toga*, (See Dict. of Antiquities) and explain fully: *toga alba, atra, candida, libera, palmata, picta, pulla, trabea, virilis*. (See Dictionary.)

quorum—poterat: "whose debts contracted in a tavern could not produce any commotion in the state."—*aes alienum*: properly, "money belonging to another," therefore. "debt."—*popina*=*coquina* (by *labialism*); from *coquo*, "I cook," therefore, "an eating house": cp. *equus*, ἵππος.

reliquit—nobiles: reference is made here to the *three* classes of men left behind; these overwhelmed with debt and who had,

therefore, nothing to lose by a revolution : those who were powerful by their influence, and those who were well known from their family connections.

CHAPTER III.

§ 5. *itaque—concidit* : “therefore, I greatly despise that army when I compare it to the legions stationed in Gaul, and to this levy which Q. Metellus has raised in the Picenian and Gallic territory, and to these forces, which are being daily mustered by us, (an army, I may say) composed of old desperadoes, of rustic debauchees, of bankrupt farmers, of those who preferred to forfeit their recognizances rather than to desert that army.”—*illum* : literally, “that of his :” so *iste*, “that of yours.”—*prae Gallicanis legionibus* : many commentators omit *prae*, then *legionibus*, *delectu*, *copiis* are in the ablative absolute. Owing to the absence in Latin of the participle of *esse* in current use, an adjective alone must sometimes supply the place of the participle : Z. 645. With *prae* omitted the ablative absolute may be said to be equivalent to a causal clause=*quum legiones Gallicanæ, hic delectus, hæ copiae sint nobis* : “since we have their legions stationed in Gaul, this levy, these forces.”—Distinguish *legiones Gallicanæ*, “Roman legions stationed in *Gallia Cisalpina* ;” and *legiones Gallicæ*, “legions composed of Gauls.”—*delectum habere* : the regular expression among the writers of the age of Augustus, “to levy troops ;” among the post-Augustan writers the phrase was *delectum agere*, or *conficere*.—*cotidie* : distinguish *cotidie*, “daily,” said of things repeated from day to day, and *in dies*, or *in dies singulos*, said of things that increase or diminish daily. Translate : *he goes to school every day ; he daily grows better*.—*magno opere* : sometimes written as a single word : *magnopere*.—Compare this adverb.—*senibus desperatis* : cp. Sallust Cat. chap. 16 (speaking of them):—*largius suo usi rapinarum et victoriae veteris memores civile bellum exoptabant*.—*agresti luxuria*=*agrestibus luxuriosis* : the abstract is here put for the concrete, the quality for the person whose character it describes.—*decoctoribus* : *decoquere* and *decoctor* are said of those who arrange matters with their creditors by an assignment of goods (*cessio bonorum*) without a compulsory sale (*venditio bonorum*) ; the person thus bankrupt did not lose his civil rights.—*vadimonia*. When the *praetor* had granted an action the plaintiff required the defendant to give security for his appearance before the *praetor* on a day named. The defendant,

on finding security was said *vadimonium promittere* or *facere*. If the defendant appeared on the day appointed, he was said *vadimonium sistere*: if he did not appear, he was said *vadimonium deserere* and the *praetor* gives to the plaintiff the *bonorum cessio*.

quibus—concident: "and if I shall show to them not merely the array of our army, but if I shall show even the order of the praetor, they will fall powerless."—*quibus=et eis*.—Distinguish *acies*, "an army drawn up in battle array;" *exercitus*, "a trained, disciplined, army:" *agmen*, "an army on the march:" *copiae*, "forces," in general.—*edictum praetoris*: i.e., the order or writ of execution issued by the *praetor* on the goods of the defendant: cp. Ulpian (Frag. 2): *praetor, in bona ejus, qui judicio sistendi causa fide-jussorum dedit: si neque potestatem faciat, neque defendentur, ire jubebo*.—*concident*: cp. Cic. Phil., 2, § 107: *qua re tibi nuntiata—concidisti*: on this passage Mayor remarks that *concidere* is often used of the collapse, prostration, consternation, produced by a sudden shock: just as we say "you dropped to the ground as if shot." The vulgar phrase "struck all of a heap," gives the exact force of the preposition.—*quos video volitare*: verbs of *perception* especially verbs of *hearing* and *seeing* take the infinitive or participle after them. The infinite expresses the fact that a person did a particular thing: *audivi te canere*: "I heard that you sang:" the participle is used when the thing is described, or perceived in a particular state: *audivi te canentem*: "I heard you (when you were) singing:" *audivi te quum caneres*: would refer to a particular portion of the song. Cicero prefers the infinitive, unless a picture is to be presented; later writers, as Tacitus, prefer the participle.—*volitare*: this word is often associated with notion of impudence and presumption—insolent assurance.

qui—unguentis: "who are shining with unguents." With the Greeks and Romans perfumes were unguents, not oils as with us. It was regarded as a mark of effeminacy to perfume the hair or person: cp. Chapter 10, § 22: *perxo capillo nitidos*.

qui—purpura: "who are arrayed in purple." The allusion is to the Senators and the Knights (*equites*) who were in the conspiracy. The *toga* of the former was distinguished by a broad stripe (*latus clavus*), that of the latter by a narrow stripe (*angustus clavus*) of purple, in front of the breast.

mallem—eduxisset: "(then, I say,) I would like that he had taken out with him his soldiers." The construction is: *mallem*

ut—eduxisset; for the construction of *mallem*: H. 498.1. What constructions may *malo* have? H. 535, II.—*suos milites*, i.e., his own body guard: cp. Chapter 2., § 4: *utinam ille omnes secum copias suos eduxisset*.

qui—pertimescendos: “and if they remain here, remember that that army of his is not so much to be dreaded by us as those who have deserted that army.”—*qui=et ei.*—*mementote*: give the other imperative form.—*nobis*, what case? H. 388. Cicero does not dread the army of Catiline in the field, but he dreads those who remain at Rome plotting against the safety of the state, and the lives of the citizens: Cic. *Pro Murena*, 37:39.

atque—permoventur: “and dreaded they ought to be still more for the following reason, because they are aware that I know what plots they are laying, and yet they are not alarmed.”—*hoc*, abl. means: H. 420.—*magis*: give the other degrees of comparison.—*quod—sentiant*: when does *quod* take the indicative, and when the subjunctive?—*cogitent*: Explain the subjunctive, H. 529, I.

§ 6. *cui—sit attributa—habeat—depoposcerit*: for subjunctives: H. 529, I; cp. Sallust Cat., Chap. 27: *O. Manlium Faesulas atque in eam partem Etruriae, Septimium quendam Camertem in agrum Picenum, Caium Julium in Apuliam dimisit*.

caedis atque incendiorum: cp. Sallust Cat., Chap. 43: *sed ea divisa hoc modo dicebantur: Statilius et Gabinius uti cum magna manu duodecim simul opportuna loca urbis incenderent quo tumultu facilior aditus ad consulem, ceterosque, quibus insidiae parabantur, fieret; Cethegus Ciceroni januam obsideret, eum vi adgrederetur*. According to Cicero, Cat. 3.6, § 14; 4.6, § 13, Cassius was to fire the city, and Cethegus and Gabinius to carry out the massacre.

superioris noctis: called also in Oration I § 1: *nox superior*: § 8. *nox prior*: the night between the 6th and 7th of November.—*deluta*: “were reported” through Curius and Fulvia.

hesterno die: the first oration was delivered November 8th: the second, November 9th.

ne: also written *nae*: Greek *ναί*: usually joined only to pronouns.

CHAPTER IV.

vos omnes : would it be admissible to say *vestrum omnes* ?

nisi vero, as well as *nisi forte*, and *nisi* alone are joined to the indicative when they introduce a correction of the sentence preceding, very often a case as an exception and improbable. There is an ironical meaning here : "unless you suppose."

quis : used rather than *aliquis* after *si*, *nisi*, *num*, *ne*, *quo*, *quanto*.

Catilinae : What case is this ? H. 391, II. 4.

sentire non putet : with verbs of *thinking*, *seeming*, etc., *non* is prefixed to the finite verb rather than to the infinitive : cp : Cic. de Off : I, 13, 39 : *captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit* : Cic. pro Leg. Man. : 23, 67 : *ad unum deferenda omnia esse non arbitrantur*. In English the negative does not belong to the verb in the principal proposition : Tr : "unless you suppose there is any one who imagines that those like Catiline, do not entertain the same opinions as Catiline."

exant—*proficiscantur* scil, *concedum ut*. The subjunctives are *not* imperative subjunctives, but subjunctives of purpose : H. 484, III.

desiderio sui : "through regret for their absence ;" for the objective genitive in *sui* : see note on *invidiae meae* : § 3.

Aurelia via : the Aurelian road ran along the west coast of Etruria to Pisa : cp. Cic. Phil., 12, 22 ; *tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia*. Name the principal Roman roads.

ad vesperam : "at nightfall." Another reading is *vesperum* : for the two forms see Dictionary.

§ 7. *O—republicam* : for accusative of *exclamation* : H. 381.

si quidem—ejecerit : "if only it shall have cast this foul pollution from this city."—*si quidem* : a reason is implied in a concession which has been made.—*sentinam* : properly the hold of a ship where the bilge water settles : cp. Greek ἀντλος ; cp. Cic. De Off., I. 14.43 : *sentina reipublicae est quae residet in republica tanquam in navi*.—*ejecerit* : explain the force of the future perfect here : H. 473.2.

uno—videtur : "if, indeed, Catiline is removed, it seems to me that the state has been lightened and has regained herself,"—*uno exhausto* : the metaphor is kept up in this clause.—*exhau-*

rire sentinam : cp. ἀντλεῖν, said of drawing off the bilge-water in the hold of a vessel : cp. Cic. Cat. 1.5.12 : *exhaurietur*—*tuorum comitum*—*sentina rei publicae*.—*me Hercules* : *me* before the names of gods in oaths may be explained by an elipsis : (1) *ita me Hercules juvet* ; (2) *ita me, Hercule, juves*.

quid—*conceperit* : “for what wickedness or crime can be either conceived or devised which he has not planned?”—*malis sceleris*, partitive genitives, H. 397.3.—Distinguish *malum* and *scelus* : see note § I.—*conceperit* : subjunctive with indefinite relative : H. 500, I.

tota Italia : note that the prepositions are often omitted when *totus* qualifies the name of the country.—*veneficus* : secret poisoning was so common in Rome that Sulla considered it necessary to pass special enactments against it : see *Lex Cornelia de Veneficiis*.

testamentorum subjector : “forger of wills ;” a man was said *testamentum subicere* who substituted a false will for a genuine one, or who inserted a false clause in a genuine will. For *subicere*, cp. ὑποβάλλεσθαι. The punishment for this was exile (*deportatio*) with loss of property. Such offenders were called by Cicero (De Off. 3.17 ; Pro Sest. 17), *testamentarii*. The law against them was also passed by Sulla : see *Lex Cornelia Testamentaria*.

circumscriptor : “professional cheat.” The term was applied to one who under cover of the law defrauds another by any artfully worded document, and especially, to those who attempted to overreach youthful wards (*pupilli*) : Cp. Cic. De Off. 3.15 : *iste dolus malus legibus erat vindicatus, ut circumscriptis adolescentium lege Laetoria*. The law mentioned was called *lex Laetoria contra circumscriptores adolescentium*, and passed B.C. 264. It ordained that no one under 25 years of age could make a legal bargain, and thereby fixed the limit of minority at this age.

ganeo, “a glutton” : from root GAV, “to delight in” : cp. γαίω, γάυρος, γάνυμι : *gaudeo*.

nepos : properly, “a grandson,” but by *deterioration* of meaning, a “spendthrift.”

qui fateatur : “who does not confess that he lived on the most intimate terms with Catiline.” Note *vivere cum aliquo*, “to live with one,” not as a contemporary, but on terms of familiarity. For the subjunctive : H. 500, I,

quae-illum : "what assassination has been committed during these later years without his participation, what unhallowed lewdness without his instigation?" *hosce annos* : see Life of Catiline. Give force of the demonstrative suffix, —*ce*.—*nefarium stuprum* : Plutarch mentions the report that Catiline, in addition to committing incest with the vestal virgin, Fabia, lived in illicit intercourse with his own daughter.—*per illum* : *ab illo* would express the immediate agent: *per illum*, the person through whose instigation, assistance, instrumentality, etc., an act was done.

§ 8. *jam-illo* : "nay, too, what power to allure youths was ever so great in the case of any man as in this one?"—*jam vero* : often marks a transition: *likewise, moreover, besides*.—*juventutis* : objective genitive : H. 396, III.

qui-pollicebatur : "who personally lusted after some with the basest of motives, who was the vilest slave to the lusts of others, who promised to some a means of gratifying their lewd passions, to others the death of parents, while he at the same time not merely urged them (on to the deed), but even aided (in its execution)."—*impellendo-adjuvando* : not *instrumental* ablatives. Probably *in* is omitted.

nemo-adsceverit : "there was no one overwhelmed with debt, not only at Rome, but not even in a single corner of Italy, whom he did not unite in this incredible alliance of crime." Decline *nemo*.—*foedus* : root, FID, "to trust" : cp. *fides, fido*, hence "a league."

CHAPTER V.

§ 9. *atque-possitis* : "and that you may be able to see his different pursuits (pursuits developed in different directions) in a totally unlike department." Cicero here means that the character of Catiline is made up of contrasts. He is at one time a toil-worn veteran noted for his patient endurance of labour, a bold and daring man, an effeminate trifler and a lewd libertine.

nemo-commemoret : "there is nobody in the school of gladiators at all bold in carrying out some daring deed, who does not acknowledge himself a bosom friend of Catiline ; no stage player, more worthless and wicked (than ordinary), who does not acknowledge himself almost a boon companion of this same one."—*ludo gladiatorio* : slaves destined for gladiators were instructed in their arts under the care of a trainer called a *lanista*.—*Cati-*

linae intimum : it is a matter of indifference whether *Catilinae* is a genitive or dative. A number of words like *amicus*, *inimicus*, *vicinus* and *intimus* may be nouns or adjectives ; as nouns, they govern the genitive, as adjectives they govern the dative : Z. 410. —in *scena* : actors (*histriones*) were either freedmen, slaves or strangers, and were held in great contempt by the better class of citizens : (see Antiquities, under *Histrion*.) The word *scena* : Gk. *σκηνή*, originally meant "a covered (root *SKU*, 'to cover') place ;" hence "a tent ;" then "the stage," as the place where the actors occupied was the only covered part of the theatre. It is worthy of notice that the word *scene* in Shakespeare and Milton always carries with it some hint of its primary meaning, "the stage," or "the scenery:" cp. Shak., Julius Caesar, Act III., Sc. I.: "How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er In states unborn and accents yet unknown."

nequior : give the degrees of comparison of this word.—*sodalēm* : is stronger than *intimum* as it implies the obligation imposed on all those who belonged to the same *sodalitas* or "guild:" for these obligations see *sodalitas* in *Antiquities*.

atque—consumeret : "and yet this same man, inured by the practice of lewdness and crime (by a lustful and criminal course of life) was openly boasted of as brave by those, in consequence of his ability to endure cold, hunger, thirst, and want of sleep, though the powers of his energy and the foundations of his manhood he was wasting in lustful passions and daring schemes." There is another reading *frigori et fami* : datives governed by *adusuefactus*, with the reading in the text the ablatives are ablatives of cause : the expression being equivalent to *propterea quod frigus et famem et sitim et vigilias perferret*. Distinguish in meaning : *praedico* : *praedico*.—*consumeret* : another reading is *consumerentur*. For the statement : cp. Sall. Cat., § 5: *corpus patiens inediae, vigiliae, algoris, supra quam credibile est*.

§ 10. *nos—republicam—laudem* : H. 381 The exclamatory form is stronger than the simple *apodosis*.

libidines—aulaciae : "impure desires, daring practices." The plural of abstract nouns often denotes repetition of the same thing or existence in different objects.

obligaverunt : "have mortgaged." Another reading is *abligurierunt* : "have wasted in luxury."—*fortunas* : here especially of landed property.

res, scil. *domestica*: "property."—*fides*: "credit,"—*in abundantia*: "in days of affluence."

alea: at a feast the Romans often played dice (*alea*), of which there were two kinds, the *tesserae* and *tali*: the *tesserae* had six sides marked I, II, III, IV, V, VI, like our dice. The *tali* had four sides lengthwise, for the two ends were not marked: one side was marked with an ace (*unio*), opposite to this was six (*senio*), the other sides were three and four (*ternio*, *quaternio*). After shaken in a box (*fritulus*) they were cast on the gaming table (*forus*). The highest throw (*Venus*, *jactus Venereus*, or *basilicus*) was of the *tesserae*, three sixes: of the *tali* when all came out in different numbers. The lowest throw (*canis*) was, of the *tesserae*, three aces, and of the *tali*, when they were all the same. All games of chance were called *alea*, and were forbidden by the Cornelian, Publician and Titian laws, except in the month of December. These laws, however, were not strictly observed.

comissationes: "revellings:" from *κῶμος*, "a moving band of revellers:" (cp. *κωμάζω*: Theocritus, 3.1: *κωμάσσω ποτὶ τὰν Ἀμαρυλλίδα*): connected with *κῶμη*, "a village," hence like *κωμῳδία*, "a village song."

inertes: here "cowardly:" the derivation *in*, *ars*, points to root AR in *ἀρετή*, "bravery."

qui—incendia: "and these, lolling at banquets, encircling unchaste women with their arms, enervated with wine, surfeited with food, crowned with garlands, besmeared with unguents, enfeebled with debauchery, talk when drunk of the murder of loyal citizens and the burning of the city."—*accubantes*: referring to the Roman mode of "reclining" at banquets. On each couch there were usually three. They lay with the upper part of the body reclined on the left arm, the head a little raised, and the back supported by cushions.—*conviviis*: cp. Greek *συμπόσιον*.—*sertis redimiti*: it was usual for the guests at such carousals to wear garlands of myrtle, ivy, lillies, roses, etc., and to perfume themselves with fragrant oils. Distinguish: *obliti*, *obliti*.—*eructant*: properly "belch forth," "hiccup up."

§ II. *quibus—appropinquare*: "over these, I trust, some doom is impending, and the penalty long due to disloyalty, to profligacy, to guilt, to lust, is either now manifestly hanging over, or, at least, approaching them." Explain the construction of *quibus*: H. 386.—*confido*: give parts of: what verbs are semi-deponent? H. 268.3; 283.—*certe*: distinguish *certe*, which

means "at least," or "certainly," in the phrase *certe scio* and *certo*: "for a certainty."

quos—rei publicae: "and if my consulship, since now it cannot heal them, shall cut them off, it will add not some brief period or other, but many ages to the state."—*quos=et eos.—quoniam=quum jam.—nescio quod*: belongs to *breve* and *=aliquod*. Translate *nescio quis hoc dixit*: *nescio quis hoc dixerit*.—*propagârit*: literally, "it will secure for the state the continuation of many ages." It would be more idiomatic to express thus: *non in breve nescio quod tempus, sed in multa saecula propagarit rem publicam*. *Propagare* is properly used of plants, "to extend by layers pegged down," and hence is used of extension in space rather than of extension in time: root *PAG*, "to pin:" cp. *πήγνυμι, πάσσαλος, pango, paz*. Why is *propagate* not the proper English word for *propagare*?

pertimescamus—possit: for the subjunctive after the indefinite relative: H. 500 I.—*populo Romano*; dat. of *disadvantage*: H. 385.

omnia—pacata: here refers to the fact that *Pompeius Magnus* had cleared the Mediterranean sea (*mare*) of pirates by his signal victory at *Coracesium* in Cilicia, 67 B.C., and had defeated Mithradates at Tigranocerta. Mithradates after this defeat was treacherously poisoned by his son Pharnaces.

intus—intus—intus: note the repetition at the beginning of several successive clauses (*epizeuxis*), and the emphatic position: "in our midst."

cum luxuria, cum amentia, cum scelere: note the abstract for the concrete.

quacumque ratione, scil. fieri potest.: Z. 706.

proinde: "consequently," implies an exhortation: cp. *proinde fac magno animo sis*: "consequently be of good courage!"

et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent: to the one clause the verb stands in a literal, to the other, in a figurative sense (*syllipsis*): cp. Cic. pro Sulla: § 33: *erigite mentes auresque*; Tacit. Ann. 2.29: *manus ac supplices voces ad Tiberium tendens*. This figure is used in English chiefly in intentional burlesque, as in Food's "And then he *left* his second leg And his forty-second foot;" Dickens' "Miss Boles went home *in* a flood of tears and a sedan chair;" "Mr. Weller *took* his hat and his leave."

CHAPTER VI.

dicant : for the subjunctive : H. 500, I.

exilium : meant banishment from Italy for an indefinite period, since the Senate might recall the person so exiled, with or without the loss of civil rights: *deportatio*, perpetual banishment to a certain place with the loss of civil rights: *relegatio*, either temporary or perpetual banishment of a person to a certain place with deprivation of any civil rights.

quod—loquuntur : "and were I able to accomplish this by a single word I would expel the very men who make these statements."—*quod* : beginning a clause is often equivalent to *et hoc*, the *hoc* in this case = *ut ejicerem*.

videlicet : both *videlicet* and *scilicet* introduce an explanation, and generally in such a manner that *videlicet* indicates the true, and *scilicet* a wrong explanation, the latter being introduced only for the purpose of making a refutation of it: Cic. Pro Mil. § 21. *Cur igitur eos manumisit? metuebat scilicet, ne indicarent* : but he was not afraid, as is shown afterwards. Sometimes the meanings are reversed, as in this passage, *videlicet*, being used in an ironical sense: "forssooth:" and *scilicet*, often introduces a real reason without any irony.

simul atque : Note that *ac* or *atque* after adjectives and adverbs of "similarity" and "dissimilarity" has the force of "as:" cp. *similis ac* : *aequalis ac*. For *simul atque*, *simul* may be used alone.

hesterno die : this statement is irreconcilable with that in *Cat.* : I, I, 9, 10, from which we naturally infer that the First Speech was delivered on November 8th; whereas from the present passage it would appear to be delivered on the 7th. Druman's opinion is that the First Speech was delivered on the 7th November, and the Second Speech on the 8th, to which opinion also Madvig inclines. Muretus, who foresaw this difficulty, joins *hesterno die* and *convocavi* : "yesterday I convened the Senate, seeing that I had previously been nearly murdered at my home."—*cum—interfectus essem* : when does *cum* take the subjunctive? when the indicative? H. 521, I. I. 1.—*domi* : explain the construction : H. 426.2.—*in—Statoris* : the temple of Jupiter Stator was built at the foot of the Palatine Hill. The surname was given from the fact that when the Romans were at one time hard pressed by the Sabines, and had turned in flight, Jupiter caused the Romans to make a stand (*stare fecit*) at this

spot. Distinguish the meaning of *aedes* sing. ; *aedes* pl. In the sing. the word is regularly qualified by an adjective expressed, or by the genitive of the deity whose temple is mentioned. If more temples than one are spoken of, the adjective or dependent genitive determines the sense : *sacra aedes*, *aedes deorum*.

conscriptos : in consequence of a number of Senators having been slain in the wars that followed the expulsion of the Tarquins, new Senators were chosen into the Senate to supply the place of those slain. The new Senators were called *conscripti*, i.e., *enrolled together with* the old Senators. Hence the old and the new Senators were addressed by the titles *patres (et) conscripti*.—*detuli* : *referre* is the proper word to express, *to lay a matter before the Senate (referre ad Senatum)* for debate by the consul or other presiding officer : *deferre* expresses, *to mention or announce anything* : *placere* is the usual term *to express the decision of the Senate*.

quo=et eo.

ita : is correlative with *ut*, while we are accustomed to use the relative corresponding to *ut* alone. The full construction would be, *quis denique eum ita aspexit ut aspicimus perditum civem ac quis non potius eum aspexit ut aspicimus importunissimum civem*.

quin etiam : "nay, too." Distinguish *quin* with indic=(1) "nay;" *quin hoc agitis* : "nay, you are doing this;" or (2) "why not?" *quin hoc agitis?* "why do you not do this?" In the latter case, *quin* has its original force=*qui ne*. With imper. =nay : *quin hoc agite* : "nay, do this." With subjunctive after negative verbs of doubting : "but that."

partem illam subselliorum : in Orat. I, Chap. 7, § 16. Cicero says : *partem istam subselliorum*. What is the distinction between *ille* and *iste*? H. 450 —*subselliorum* : the seats of the Senators were called *subsellia*, being *beneath* the seat of the Consul (*sella curulis*).—*nudam atque inanem* : *nudus* and *inanis* express usually the same meaning, both meaning *bare* or *emptied*. The doubling of synonymous words is common in Cicero to express simply a stronger meaning as here, "completely bare."

Hic—Catilina : "at this juncture, I, that violent consul who drove citizens into exile by a word, asked Catiline."—Distinguish in meaning *hic*, *hæc*.—*quesivi a Catilina* : it may be noted that while *posco*, *reposco*, *flagito*, *oro*, *rogo*, *interrogo*, *perconctor* take two accusatives in the active, one of the person and

another of the thing, many verbs of *demanding* and *entreating* also take an ablative of the person with the preposition *ab*, and those of *enquiring* may take the ablative of the thing with *de*. *Peto*, *postulo* and *quaero* never take two accusatives, but the first two have also the ablative of the person with *ab*, and *quaero*, with *ab*, *de* or *ex*.

an—*necne*: Madvig and Klotz read *in* for *an* for this reason that *an* in Cicero can be used only in a second or opposite question.—Distinguish *annon*, *necne*. In what different ways may double questions be asked? H. 353.

§ 13. *conscientia convictus*: "conscience stricken."

egisset—*constituisset*—*esset descripta*: for the subjunctives, H. 529.1. Halm says *describere* is "to write down," hence "to compose," while *discribere* is equivalent to *distribuere*, *dividere*, *disponere*: translate: "how the plan of the whole war had been marked out by him."—*ei*: for what does *ei* stand? H. 388.2.

cum—*pararet*: "when he was faltering, when he was convicted, I asked him why he hesitated to set out to a place to which he had long been designing to proceed."—*haesitaret*: explain the subjunctive. Explain the mode of formation of *haesito*, and tell what kind of verb it is.—*teneretur*: *teneri* often used of those who are detected in some crime: cp. Cic. Verr. II.73: *manifestis in rebus hominem teneri videbitis*. The metaphor may be taken from the animals captured in the chase.—*dubitaret*—*proficisci*: when *dubito* means "to doubt," *non dubito* is properly construed with *quin* and subjunctive, rarely with infinitive. But when *dubito* has the meaning of "to scruple," "to hesitate," and the infinitive following contains the same subject as the main verb, *non dubito* is generally construed with the infinitive. Z. 541.—*pararet*: in *oratio recta* it would be *quid dubitas eo proficisci, quo jamdudum paras?*

cum—*praemissam*: the *secures* and *fasces* were the badges of military authority. Catiline intended by assuming these to make it appear that he was legally commander: cp. Sall. Cat. 36: *quum fascibus atque aliis imperii insignibus in castra ad Manlium contendit*. These were carried by the *lictors*, who attended the *praetors*, *consuls* and *dictator*.—*aquilam illam argenteam*: the same silver eagle that Marius had in the Cimbric war: cp. Sall. Cat., chap. 59: *quam bello Cimbrico C. Marius in exercitu habuisse dicebatur*. Explain what were the different *signa militaria*.—*sacrarium*: was a shrine where dedicated offerings were treasured. So Catiline at his

own house had established a shrine for the Eagle of the Legion, and invoked it as the tutelary deity of bloodshed and rapine.

§ 14. *in—videbam* ? "was I attempting to drive into exile a man who I saw had already began an open war?"—*ejiciebam* : a *conative* imperfect.

credo : often used *ironically* as here: "I suppose:" cp. οἶμαι.—*iste* : "that of yours." Explain the duties of *imperator*, *legatus*, *tribunus militum*, *centurio*, *praefectus equitum*, *decurio*. (See Antiquities).

qui—posuit : cp. Cic. Cat., I, § 5 *in faucibus Etruriae* : Faesulae (modern *Fiesole*) lies on a slope of the western slope of the Apennines. Near this town was fought the battle of *Pistoria*, that decided the fate of Catiline and of the rest of the conspirators. With *ponere castra* : cp. *locare castra*, *commutare castra*.

Massiliam : now *Marseilles*. It is said (Sall. Cat., chap. 34) that Catiline, after setting out from Rome, wrote to several people saying that he was going as a voluntary exile to Massilia.

aiunt : conjugate the verb fully.

CHAPTER VII.

O—miseram : "O, wretched task : " for acc. of exclamation : H. 381. The word *condicio* means primarily "an agreement : " hence (a) proposal of agreement, proposition ; (b) terms of agreement ; (c) demands arising from a compact, a task. The root is *con-DIC*.

nunc—converterit : "if now L. Catiline hemmed in and crippled by the plans I have formed, by the energy I have displayed, by the risk I have run, shall suddenly become dismayed, shall change his determination, shall leave his followers, shall abandon his design of carrying on war, shall turn aside his steps from this career of guilt and war to flight, and especially to voluntary exile." Note the *asyndeton* in the *protasis*. Explain the future perfect in the *protasis* : H. 473.2.—*ad fugam—in exilium* : note the change of prepositions.

non—non—non : note the *epizeuxis*.

indemnatus : "without a formal trial : " cp. Greek ἀκρίτος, ἀνεκρίστος. The full force of this was afterwards felt by Cicero when Clodius, the tribune of the plebs, brought in his bill that

whoever had condemned unheard a Roman citizen should be sent into exile.

si-fecerit=si iter in exilium converterit: the Lat. *facere*, the Greek *ποιεῖν*, the English *do* are often used as substitutes for other verbs.

Velint: for the subjunctive after the indefinite relative: H. 500 I.

§ 15. *est-depellatur*: "it is worth while for me, O Romans, to encounter the storm of this unmerited and unjust enmity, provided the danger of this dreadful and wicked war is averted from you."—*tanti*: for the *genitive of value*: H. 405.—*tempestatem subire*: what prepositions compounded with intransitive verbs of motion render these verbs transitive? H. 372.—*depellatur*: explain the subjunctive: H. 513, I.—*a vobis*: the ablative of *separation*: H. 413: and not the ablative of *agent*: H. 415.

non-iturus: "he has no intention of going."

nunquam-audiatis: "never shall I wish from the immortal gods, O Romans, that, for the sake of lessening reproach against me, you may hear that L. Catiline is leading the army of the enemy, and is moving to and fro in arms."—*optabo-ut*: H. 498, I.—*invidiae meae*: for the objective force of *meae*, see 395, III.—*triduo*: the ablative often expressed the time *within* which an act is done: H. 492.2. In what other ways may this be expressed?

multoque-ejecerim: "and this much more do I fear, that I may some time or other be reproached with allowing him to escape rather than with compelling him to depart."—*magis*: give the other degrees of comparison.—*illud*, "the following:" generally used in the sense of this: Madvig, 485, b. Distinguish *timeo ut veniat*, *timeo ne veniat*.

quod-emiserim--ejecerim: explain these subjunctives: H. 523, II

potius: give the other degrees of comparison.

sed-dicerent: "but since there are men who assert that he has been driven out, seeing that he has gone out what would the same men say if he had been put to death?" Explain fully the subjunctive in this clause: *sint*: H. 521, II, 2; *dicant*: H. 500, I.; *interfectus esset*: H. 510; *dicerent*: H. 523, II.

quamquam-verentur: "although these persons who assert again and again that Catiline is going to Massilia do not so

much complain of this as dread it." Distinguish *quamquam* introducing a supposition *as a fact* and, therefore, construed with the indicative in good writers, and *quamvis*, introducing a case viewed as a mere supposition, and construed in good writers with the subjunctive.—*Massiliam*: cp. Sall. Cat. Chap. 34.—*dictitant*: give the force of the frequentative verb.—*verentur*. Their real wish was that Catiline would quickly return to Rome at the head of an army.

tam—misericors: if Catiline's party felt genuine sympathy for their leader they would not wish him to go to Manlius, which would inevitably bring about his ruin, but would rather wish him to go into voluntary exile to Massilia.

mehercule: see note § 7, Chap. IV.—*hoc quod agit*: Catiline's making war on his country.

nunc—queramur: "but now, if nothing has hitherto befallen him contrary to his wishes and designs, unless this, that he has set out from Rome while we were still alive; let us wish that he may go into banishment rather than complain of his having done so."—*praeter* the idea of *contrary to, against*, from the general idea of exclusion. It originally signified "beyond" or "above."—*acciderit*: distinguish *accidit*, said of any *unexpected* event; *contingit*, of what occurs by the gift of fortune, generally implying something favourable: *evenit*, of what *turns out* lucky or unlucky.—*vivis nobis*: abl. absolute.—*Roma*: give rules for the names of towns expressing (1) *to* a place; (2) *from* a place; (3) *at* a place.

CHAPTER VIII.

§ 17. *qui—hostem*: by his leaving Rome and going to the camp of Manlius.

et—timeo: supply *quem* from the preceding *qui*. It may be noticed that several successive words beginning with *q* produced no disagreeable sensation to a Roman ear: cp. Cic. Acad., 1.2.6: *quoniam quibusnam quisquam*: ad Fam. 12.2.2: *qui quia quae*.—*quia* and *quod* differ in this that the former indicates a logical reason of the speaker, and the latter either of the speaker or some one else: corresponding to the French *parceque*: *quoniam* indicates a motive: cp. French, *puisque*.

dissimulant: "who conceal their real intentions." Distinguish *simulare*, "to pretend what does not exist": *dissimulare*, "to conceal what does exist."

quos—intellego: "and these at least I do not so much seek to punish as, if it were in any way possible, to reclaim and individually reconcile to the state; nor do I see why this cannot be possible, if only they will be willing to listen to me."—*quos = et eos*.—*quidem*: to what part of speech is this word generally joined?—*possit*: Klotz reads *posset*, what would this clause then imply?—*sanare sibi ipsos*: distinguish *sanare*, "to heal" with reference to the efficacy of the medicine, as a means of restoring health: *mederi*, "to heal" as regards the skill, attention, and judgment of the doctor.—*sibi* is dat. of advantage.—*placare*: distinguish in meaning: *jācēre*, *jācēre*: *pendēre*, *pendēre*: *albāre*, *albēre*: *fūgāre*, *fūgēre*: *plācāre*, *plācēre*: *sēdāre*, *sēdēre*—*volent*: another reading is *volunt*.

exponam: scil *primum*, to correspond with the *deinde* in the clause following the next.—*medicinam consilii*: the genitive is used to explain (*epexegetical genitive*) what the medicine is, and is merely equivalent to an appositive word.—*si—potero*: scil, *afferre*.

§ 18. *qui—habent*: "who, though plunged in great debt, have still greater possessions." With *in suo aere alieno*, cp. *in suis nummis esse*.—*etiam* or *vel* is added to comparatives in the best of writers: *adhuc* occurs only in later prose in this sense.

dissolvi: some say "to be freed from debt" by selling their possessions: others, "to be torn away" from these estates even though these estates are heavily burdened with debt. The verb is in the middle voice and is equivalent to *se ab illis praedii dissolvere*: cp. Cic. pro Sulla, 20, 59: *illud erat genus hominum horribile et pertimescendum, qui tanto amore suas possessiones amplexi tenebant, ut ab iis membra divelli citius ac distrahi posse diceret*.

species est honestissima: "the appearance is most respectable:" their rank and mode of living gives them the appearance of respectability.

voluntas—impudentissima: "their intention, however, and the cause they have espoused are most shameless."—*impudentissima*: because they might have paid off all their debt before the depreciation of property caused by the conspiracy, but would not.

tu—fidem: "are you furnished with, and rich in lands, houses, plate, retinue of slaves, in all kinds of wealth: and do you hesitate to suffer a loss to gain credit?"—*tu*: note the

emphatic repetition of the pronoun at the beginning of several successive clauses. Such repetition of pronouns is common in questions that indicate disapprobation, or surprise, or indignation.—*argento*, scil : *caelato*, “plate;” generally said of chased articles for the table : cp. Hor. Od. 4.11.6 : *ridet argento domus*.—*familia* : here applied to the household servants of a master : from *famulus*=*fac-mulus* : properly “the one who works” (*facio*).—*sis*—*dubites* : for the subjunctive of deliberative or doubtful questions : H. 484, V. Note that such subjunctives are only used when negative answers are expected.—*de possessione*—*ad fidem* : note the *Chiasmus* : cp. Goldsmith’s *Deserted Village* : *Processions formed for piety or love, A mistress or a saint in every grove*.

ergo—*putas* ? “do you then think that in the general confiscation your estates will be regarded as inviolate?”—*sacrosanctas* : properly anything consecrated by religious ceremony.

an—*novas* ? scil *putas futuras esse* : “do you expect there will be an abolition of debts?” The expression *novae tabulae* meant in a political connection (1) a reduction of the amount due to the creditor by the debtor as in the case of the *Lex Valeria*, the capitalists had to be content with 25 per cent. of the capital, or (2) a complete cancelling of debts, the object at which Catiline steadily aimed. Cp. Sall. Cat. : chap. 21 : *tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptiones locupletium, magistratus, sacerdotia, rapinas, alia omnia quae bellum atque libido victorum fert*.

meo—*auctionariae* : “by my good services fresh bills shall be proposed, but they shall be the bills of sale.” Cicero plays upon the term *tabulae novae*. Here it is used to express a *fresh bill* given by the debtor to the creditor who accepted a portion of the property of the debtor to satisfy his claim.

quod—*uteremur* : “and if they had been willing to do this sooner, and not struggle to meet the interest (demanded by their creditors) with the incomes derived from their estates, a policy most foolish, we would find them both wealthier and better citizens.”—Explain *voluissent* in *protasis*, and *uteremur* in *apodosis* : H. 510, Note 1.—*id quod* : H. 445.7.—*certare*—*praediorum* : Cicero says that their best policy would be to sell a portion of the estate and pay off all their debts at once and not adopt the plan of borrowing without stint till all their property was encumbered.—*civibus* : what verbs govern the ablative? H. 421.

sed—latūri : “but these men I have spoken of, I think, by no means should be excessively dreaded, because they can either be made to give up their determination or if they will persist (in their determination), it seems to me that they are more likely to entertain vows than to carry arms against the state.”—*minime* : compare this adverb.—*quod—possunt* : when does *quod* take the indicative? when, the subjunctive? H. 516, I. II.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 19. *quamquam* : note that in Cicero *quamquam* takes always the indicative expressing a concession viewed as a fact, *quamvis* takes the subjunctive since the concession is viewed not as a fact but as a conception. In the poets, however, and occasionally in Livy and Tacitus, *quamquam* takes the subjunctive being then equivalent to *quamvis*.—*rerum potiri* : “to become masters of the government :” so also *potiri regni, imperii*. What other case may this verb take? H. 410, V. 3; 421, I.

quibus—posse : “to these the following piece of warning seems proper to be given, I need hardly say, one and the same warning as to all the rest, to despair of being able to attain that which they are attempting.”

quibus : dat. not of agent, but of remote object : H. 388.—*quod—omnibus*, scil., *praecipendum esse videtur*.—*quod conantur* : the indicative because a purely explanatory clause : H. 516, I.

primum—reipublicae : scil., *hoc praecipendum videtur* : (“the following piece of warning seems proper to be given), first of all, that I myself am on the alert, that I am attentive, that I am watchful after the interests of the state.”—*reipublicae* : H. 385, I. Distinguish, *provideo*, *caveo*, *metuo*, *timeo*, *prospicio*, *consulo*, with the dative and with the accusative : H. 385, I.

deinde—viris : “secondly, that great courage is in loyal men.”

contra—laturos : “will propitiously bring aid to stem so great a tide of wickedness.” The gods were as if present before our eyes, in visible presence, or rather propitious : cp. Cic. *Tusc.* : I. 12. § 28 : *Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus*.

quod—adepti : “but supposing that they have really once gained that which they desire to obtain with the greatest eagerness.”

num—futuros ? “do they expect amid the ashes of this city and amid the blood of the citizens that there will be either

dictators or even kings, a state of things which they have eagerly longed for in their wicked and unhallowed imaginations?"— *futuros*: explain the future infinitive: H. 537.—*reges*: the term *rex* was offensive to the Romans. Cicero purposely adds this term to make this class particularly odious in the eyes of the Romans.

non—necesse: "do they not see that they are aiming at this, (a power) which, if they once obtain, must of necessity be yielded up to some fugitive slave or gladiator?"—*id*, scil., *imperium*.—*adepti sint*: for the subjunctive: II. 506.—*necesse sit*: for the subjunctive: H. 500, I. Cicero means that if the conspiracy were successful, the better class who joined Catiline would be supplanted by being compelled to yield to the worst elements of the revolutionary party: cp. Sall. Cat. 39.4; *quo/1 si primo proelio Catilina superior—decessisset, profecto magna clades atque calamitas rem publicam obrepisset, neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, quin defessis et exsanguibus qui plus possent imperium atque libertatem extorqueret*.

§ 20. *tertium—succedit*: "there is a third class already advanced in years, but still effective in consequence of their training: and of this class is that miscreant Manlius whom now Catiline succeeds."—*aetate—affectedum=aetate profectum*. Another reading is *confectum*, perhaps too strong. Of these old soldiers of Sulla, Sallust, Cat. chap. 16, says: *largius suo usi rapinarum et victoriae veteris memores civile bellum exoptabant*.

quos—constituit: according to Appian (*De bello civili*, I.104) Sulla divided land among 120,000 of his soldiers. These colonies were chiefly in Etruria.

quos—jactarunt: "these (colonies) on the whole I know to consist of the most loyal citizens and most valiant men; but yet these colonists are men who after they have attained unexpected and sudden wealth made too expensive and too lavish displays."—*universas*: many adjectives in Latin have an adverbial force: H. 443.—*in—pecuniis=quum insperatas et repentinas pecunias adepti essent*. The preposition *in* denotes rather the continuance of a state, the ablative alone would express the cause or reason.

beati: "well to do:" cp. Cic. Verr. 4, § 126: *nostrum unusquisque qui tam beati, quam iste est, non sumus, tam delicati esse non possumus*. So also Varro L. L. 4.17; *beatus, qui multa bona possidet*.

lecticis : the *lectica* was a mark of opulence. It was a kind of sedan or litter supported on the shoulders of slaves (*lectarii*). The use of it is said to have come from Bithynia : cp. Verr. 5. 11 : *ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, lectica octophoro ferebatur, in quo pulvinus erat perlucidus, Militensi rosa farctus*. In place of *lecticis*, some read *lectis*, others *latis*, joined to *praediis*.

familiis : "households of slaves."

conviviis apparatis = *conviviis splendidis* : with reference both to the number and delicacy of the dishes, and to the splendor of the dining room : cp. Pliny, Ep. 1. 15 : *potes apparatius coenare apud multos : nunquam hilarius*.

salvi : "saved from ruin."—*Sulla—excitandus* : they hoped under Catiline for a revival of the old rule of spoliation and murder that was in vogue under Sulla.

tenuis atque egentes : "indigent and needy : " the former adjective refers to the small amount of their property, the latter to the fact that they have squandered even that.

eos hoc : H. 374. 2.—*proscriptiones—dictatus* : as in the days of Sulla's rule.

tantus—videantur : "for such deep indignation at the excesses of these times has been impressed on the state, that now, I do not say human beings, but not even brutes, seem disposed any longer to brook (the repetition of) these (enormities)."—*inustus* : expresses strongly the violence and duration of the suffering.—Distinguish *pecus*, *pecudis*, fem. : "a head of cattle," and *pecus*, *pecoris*, neut. : "a herd of cattle."

CHAPTER X.

§ 21. *quantum—turbulentum* : "the fourth class is, indeed, a motley, mixed, and mongrel medley." As has been observed before, Cicero often multiplies synonyms for the sake of effect. *turbulentum* does not mean "turbulent : " cp. Cic. de Fin. 1 § 20 : *illa atomorum turbulenta concursio hunc mundi ornatum efficere non poterit*.

qui—premuntur, scil. *aere alieno* : "who now for a long time have been burdened with debt."—*jampridem* with a present tense has the force of a perfect : H. 467. 4.

qui—vacillant : "who, partly by their shiftlessness, partly by the bad management of their private business, partly, too, by their extravagant habits stagger under the load of their old debt."

—*inertia* : (*in*, neg. prefix, and *ars*, "skill,") "shiftlessness."—*negotio* : the regular phrase, "to carry on business" is *negotium gerere* : cp. *negotiatores*, "men of business," called in Cic. pro Sestio, § 97, *negotii gerentes*.—*vacillant* : the word means properly "to waddle like a cow (*vacca*)."

qui—dicuntur : "very many of whom wearied with giving bail, executions, with confiscations of property are said to be resorting to that camp both from the country and from the city."—*vadimonis—judiciis—proscriptionibus* : the exact order of legal procedure is here observed : (1) the debtor is summoned (*vocare*) by the prosecutor to give bail (*dare vadimonium*): (2) the case comes on and judgment (*judicium*) is given by the presiding judge (*judex*) against the debtor: (3) if the debtor has not discharged his obligations (*judicatum solvere*) before a certain day, then the creditor is put in possession of the goods, and, after 30 days the goods are sold and the debt paid from it.

hosce—arbitror : "these men I consider not so much active soldiers as indolent shirkers."—*infatigatores lentos*, properly, "tardy refusers," men who are always ready with an excuse for not paying a debt or to get quit of an obligation, but as the contrast here is with *milites acres*, Cicero seems to intimate they will act in battle as in debt and find excuses for inactivity. There is then a double meaning, in the expression.

quam—primum : "as soon as possible." Others read *qui homines primum* which would make an *anacoluthon*, since we have no *deinde* to balance *primum*. To get rid of the *anacoluthon*, they read *corruent*.—*sed ita*, scil. *corruant*.

nam—arbitrentur : "for I do not understand this, why, if they cannot live with honor, they are willing to die in disgrace; or why they think they will perish with less pain if they perish in company with many than if they perish alone."—*honeste* : in consequence of their debts.

§ 22. *denique* : "in short,"—*quos—revoco* : "and these I do not seek to recall from the side of Catiline:" for the *conative* present *revoco* : H. 467.6.

nam—possit : "for they cannot be torn away from his side, and (since this is the case), let them perish in their career of robbery, since they are so many that a prison cannot contain them." Propositions, one of which is negative and the other affirmative, are often formed by, *et—neque* (*nec*), or *neque* (*nec*)—*et*, and sometimes *nec* (*neque*)—*que*.—After *et* supply *si develli ab eo*

non possint.—*carcer* : there was only one prison at Rome at this time: one cell of this was called *robur Tullianum*, or simply *Tullianum*, being built by Servius Tullius. In it all death penalties were paid. The other was for detention or temporary custody until judgment was pronounced. Distinguish in meaning *carcer*, and *carceres*.

postremum : as Cicero afterwards explains, in a double sense, "the last and worst."

quod—sinu : "which is peculiarly Catiline's crew, (composed) of his own select friends, nay, indeed, of friends most intimate and dear."—*proprium Catilinae*, his *cohors praetoria*, § 24.—*de complexu—sinu* : there is a side allusion to his impure lusts.

quos—videtis : "these you see with hair carefully trimmed, shining with unguents, either beardless or with beards carefully trimmed." With the reading in the text *pexo capillo* is ablative of description. Others remove the comma after *capillo* and join the words with *nitidos*.—*imberbes* : refers to the youthful followers of Catiline, of dissolute and luxurious habits.—*bene barbatos* : generally the Romans kept the beard closely shaven, but occasionally, especially in times of mourning, they allowed it to grow. These men with "foppish little beards" are mentioned in Cic. Ep. Att., I. 14 : *cum dies venisset rogationi ex S. C. ferendae, concursabunt barbatuli juvenes, totus ille grex Catilinae*.

manicatis—tunicis : to a Roman it was a mark of effeminacy to wear togas with long sleeves (*manicatae*) and reaching down to the feet (*talares*) : cp. Gellius, Noct. Att., 7. 12 : Hor. Sat., I. 2. 25. Explain the ablative : H. 418.

velis-togis : "clothed with veils, not with togas." A closely fitting *toga* was the mark of a person of strict morals, while a *toga* loosely fitting and of so transparent a texture as to resemble veils was a mark of an effeminate or of a dissolute person : hence the saying of Sulla to the optimates who interceded for the life of Julius Caesar : *ut male praecinctum puerum caverent*, "to be on their guard against that loosely girt boy." Hence the words *cinctus, praecinctus, succinctus*, are put for *industrius, expeditus, gnavus*, and *discinctus* for *iners, mollis, ignavus*.

quorum-exprimitur : "whose whole active life and (whose) toilsome vigilance are expended on feasts lasting till the dawn." *industria vitae=industria vita*, so also *vigilandi labor=vigilia laboriosa* : what figure : H. 636. IV.—*in-cenis* : banquets carried

on all through the night till the day broke : cp. *bibere, cenare in lucem*.

§ 23. *gregibus* : contemptuously : cp. chap. 5, § 10 : *flagitiosi greges*.

neque cantare et saltare : supply with *neque, solum* from the preceding. Another reading is *psallere* for *saltare*.—*cantare*, properly said of *vocal* music ; *psallere*, of instrumental music, on stringed instruments, accompanied with the voice.

scitote : note that this is the regular form of the imperative and pl. of the verb *scire*, to avoid the possible confusion with *scite*, the adverb, which means "skilfully."

seminarium Catilinarum : "a nursery of Catilines : " others read *seminarium Catilinarium*, which some condemn on the ground that it may mean "a nursery established by Catiline : " but cp. Cat. de Re Rustica, 48 : *pomarium, seminarium atque oleagineum*.

sibi—volunt : "mean : " for the ethical dative : H. 389.

num—ducturi, scil. *sunt* : "do they intend to take with them their mistresses to the camp ?"—*num* : explain the force of *num, nonne*, and, *ne* in direct questions. H. 353.—*mulierculus* : what is the force here of the diminutive ? Explain fully the formation of diminutives.

his—noctibus : Cicero delivered this speech on the 8th November, but this date is in accordance with the Roman calendar before its correction by Julius Cæsar (B. C. 46). According to some the real date of the speech, seeing that the civil year different $2\frac{1}{2}$ months from the solar year was 12th January, 62 B.C.

quo—pacto—perferent ? "in what way will these endure (the cold of) the Apennine (mountains), and the hoar-frosts and snows there."—With *Apenninum*, scil. *montem* : derived from Celtic, PEN, or BEN, "a hill" or "a height : " cp. *Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Pennine Range*.

nisi—didicerint : *nisi, nisi verè, nisi forte*, are often joined with the indicative when they introduce a correction of a sentence preceding, or are used in an ironical sense : "unless, it may be, that they imagine they will endure the cold more easily on this account that they have learned to dance naked at banquets."—*idcirco* : also *ideo*, "for this reason," may refer either to a preceding, or to a succeeding statement as here. The succeeding

statement is often introduced by *quod*, *quia*, or *quoniam*, and the order may be inverted. Sometimes *idcirco*, *ideo* refer also to a purpose introduced by *ut*, *quo* (with a comparative), *ne*, or *ut ne*.

CHAPTER XI.

§ 24. *bellum—pertimescendum*: highly ironical. — Compare *magnopere*.

cum—praetorium: "since Catiline is to have this body guard of infamous wretches."—Explain *cum*, with the Subjunctive: H. 521, II. 2.—*cohortem praetoriam*; in the days of the Republic the general was usually attended by a select band (*cohors praetoria*) composed of soldiers of tried bravery: cp. Livy, II. 20: *dictator Posthumius cohorti suae, quam delectam manum praesidii causa circa se habebat dat signum*. According to Max Müller (Science of Language) Vol. II., p. 277, the Latin word *cohors* or *cois* meant "a hurdle, an enclosure, a cattle-yard." Then *cohors* meant so many soldiers constituting a pen or a court. In Mediaeval Latin the form was *curtis* and used like the German *Hof* of the farms and castles built by the Roman settlers in the province of the Empire: cp. *Agincourt*, *Graincourt*, *Magnicourt*. Lastly, from being a fortified place, *curtis* rose to the dignity of royal residence. Derive *palace*.

praesidia: "defences" or "defensive forces."

gladiator—saucio: "this worn-out and wounded gladiator:" what case? H. 386.

contra—navium: "against that stranded and weakened band of shipwrecked wretches."

ejicer is often said of one who is shipwrecked and cast on shore: cp. Vergil, *Æn.* I. 578: *si quibus ejectus silvis aut urbibus errat*.

jam—silvestribus: "now, indeed, the cities of the colonies and of the towns will counterbalance the woodland heights of Catiline." Distinguish *coloniae*, cities or lands which Roman citizens were sent to inhabit: these had laws prescribed to them by the Romans, and were governed as Roman cities were, by *duumviri*: *municipia* were foreign towns which obtained the rights of Roman citizenship with various privileges, and which might or might not, according to their own option, adopt the Roman laws: *praefecturae* were towns to which *prefects* sent from Rome annually administered justice: these neither enjoyed the rights

of the *coloniae* nor of the *municipia*, and differed little from the provinces in government.—*coloniatarum* and *municipiorum* : not genitives of specification, but partitive genitives. For *urbes*, some read *vires*.

respondebunt : "will be a match for." The notion is that of drawing up one line of soldiers opposite to another so that one answers or corresponds to another of the enemy's line ; cp. Cic. Pro. Flacco : 40. : *Asiaticae jurisdictioni urbana jurisdictione respondebit*.—*tumulis silvestribus* : referring to the "heights" of Etruria which Catiline occupied for carrying on a guerilla warfare : so also said of Hannibal : Livy. 27.20 : *tumulus erat silvestris, quem Hannibal insidiis quem castris aptiorem esse crediderat*. Others read for *tumulis*, *cumulis* : "these bands from the woodlands."

ceteras—vestra : "your plentiful resources, your stately equipment, and your defensive forces."

§ 25. *his rebus* : further explained by the ablatives from *senatu* to *nationibus*.

vectigalibus—"public revenues."—*Exteris* : distinguish *exterus*, expresses an intrinsic relation, and is applied to persons only, as *externae nationes* is a political expression for foreign nations ; *externus* denotes a mere local relation, and is applicable to persons or things ; *externae nationes*, is a geographical expression for nations outside of a certain limit.

causas : "principles" : the word is derived from SKU or KU, "to protect" : and originally meant "a position defended in a court of law." It is the same origin as German *haus* ; English *house*.

quam—jaceant : "how very much inferior they are:" with this meaning of *jacet* : cp. Ovid. Fasti, 1.128 : *pauper ubique jacet* : for the subjunctive, H. 529. I.

ex hac enim parte—confligit : this long antithetical sentence is quite according to the genius of the Latin Language—*pudor* : "modesty," a sense of shame.—*petulantia* : "effrontery."—*pietas*, scil. *erga patriam* : "patriotism" : *pietas* is used of a due discharge of all the duties towards (1) the gods, (2) one's native land, (3) parents.—*honestas* : "high character," never our "honesty," which is *probitas* or *integritas*.—*aequitas*, *temperantia*, *fortitudo*, *prudencia* : the four cardinal virtues of the Socratic school corresponding to the Greek *δικαιοσύνη*, *σωφροσύνη*, *ἀνδρεία*, *φρόνησις*.—*denique* : note *denique*—*postremo*—*deni-*

que.—*bona ratio cum perditâ*, scil., *ratione*: "judgment with folly."—*cum—desperatione*: "with absolute despair."

in—superari? "in a strife and conflict of such a kind will not the immortal gods, even though the zealous efforts of men fail, compel so many and so flagrant vices to be put down by such preëminent virtues as these?" Distinguished *certamen*: a contest of words, weapons or principles as here: *proelium*, a technical military expression.

CHAPTER XII.

§ 26. *quæ—sint*: often used to sum up an argument.

jam—dixi: some strike out *dixi*, as such an expression does not occur in the speech. We may have supposed that Cicero was guilty of an oversight when committing the speech to writing.

custodiæ: properly "watches" on the rampart of a camp: here "day watches": *vigiliæ*: "night watches."

mihi—est: "I have carefully taken precautions and made provision for your city being sufficiently defended without any commotion and without any disturbance on your part."—*mihi*: with passive verbs, the dative is sometimes used alone instead of *ab* with the ablative: cp. Cic. pro Lege Manilia, chap. 24: *quidquid in hoc causa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id omne me rei publicæ causa suscepisse confirmo*.

de—excursione: referring to the departure of Catiline on the previous night.

quamquam—continebuntur: "though they are, in fact, better disposed towards the state than some of the nobles, still they will be kept in check by our power." Distinguish *quamquam* and *quamvis*: H. 519, I. III.

meliore animo: ablative of *characteristic*: H. 419, II.

aut—prohibebit: "will either keep in check the man or will frustrate all his movements and attempts."—*hominem* is perhaps used contemptuously here.

reliquis—videtis: "moreover, as regards the arrangement, the speedy execution and the accomplishment of the other matters we shall presently lay these before the senate which you now see is assembling."—*referre ad senatum* is the regular expression, "to bring up a matter before the senate."—*vocari*: by the *præcones* who had been sent out.

§ 27. *utque adeo—volo*: "or rather who have been left behind by Catiline to the detriment of the city and of us all, although they

are enemies, still, because they are citizens born, I would have them again and again reminded."—*atque adeo* : here=*vel potius*.—*monitos—volo* : the perfect infinitive passive is often joined with *volo*, to express the zeal and rapidity with which a thing is done : cp. Cic. Pro Leg. Man. chap. 5 : *legati quod erant appellati superbius, Corinthum patres vestri totius Graecias lumen extinctum esse voluerunt*.

mea lenitas — erumperet : "my leniency, if so far it has appeared to any one too remiss, waited but for this, that the treachery which was concealed might develop itself,"—*cui* : when is *quis*=*aliquis*? See note chapter 2, § 3. —*adhuc* : relates to time, "up to this time : " "hitherto," "as yet."

quod reliquum est : "as to what remains : " "for the time to come," "in future."

conivere possum : "I can wink at it : " another reading is *consulere*.

sibi possunt : "they may take measures for their own safety."

non modo—sed : after *non modo*, *sed* follows without *etiam* when the second is the stronger statement.—*deprehendero* : "I shall detect."

CHAPTER XIII.

§ 28. *atque—sedetur* : "and all these things will be so done, O Romans, that the greatest disorders shall be quelled with the least possible disturbance, the most imminent dangers without any alarm ; an internal and civil war, the most atrocious and extensive within the memory of men (shall be quelled) by me, its sole conductor and general, wearing the robe of peace."—*me—imperatore* : abl. absolute : when the consuls set out on any military expedition, they changed their *toga* for the military cloak *sagum*. Hence, *togatus* expresses a consul in a civil capacity, *sagatus*, one in the field.

deduxerit—perficiam :—Explain the tenses : H. 508.2.

§ 29. *prudentia—consiliis fretus* : what adjectives govern the ablative?

significationibus=ominibus, prodigiis : "warnings"

quibus ducibus : "under whose guidance."

praesentes : "in visible presence."

precari—venerari—implorare : note the *climax* in these words.

PROPER NAMES.

Āpenntni, scil, *montes*: the Apennines, a range of mountains branching off from the Maritime Alps in the neighborhood of Genoa, and rising to the Adriatic. The word is derived from the Celtic, *PEN*, "a height."

Apŭlia, *ae*: noun, fem: a district of Southeastern Italy, on the Adriatic coast.

Aurēlia Via: A Roman road, which followed the whole length of the Etrurian and Ligurian coasts, and led into Gaul by the *Alpes Maritimae*. It was made by the consul Aurelius, B.C. 149, and named after him. At first it extended from Rome to Pisa, from which point it was subsequently continued under the name of the *Via Aemilia* by the consul Aemilius Scaurus, as far as Vada Sabata: here it left the coast and led as far as Der-tona (now *Tortona*). At a later period, it was carried along the coast to the Maritime Alps and even beyond them into Gaul as far as Arelate (now *Arles*).

C.

Cātīlina, *ae*: noun masc: Catiline: see Introduction.

E.

Etrŭria, *ae*: noun, fem: Etruria: a district of Central Italy on the Mediterranean.

F.

Faēsŭlānus ager: the district around the town of *Faesulae* (the modern *Fiesole*), in Etruria. Near *Faesulae* was *Pistoria* where Catiline "fighting foremost fell."

G.

Gallīcānus, *a, um*: adjective: stationed in *Gallia*, i. e. *Gallia Cisalpina*.

Gallīcus, *a, um*: adjective: belonging to *Gallia Cisalpina*.

I.

Italia, ae : noun, fem : Italy, a country of Southern Europe. The word is derived from *ιταλος*, Lat. *vitulus*, "a bull," from its excellent breed of cattle.

L.

Laeca, ae : Marcus Porcius Laeca, an accomplice of Catiline's who at midnight convened the leaders of the conspiracy at his own house, just before the discovery of the plot.

M.

Manlius, i : noun, masc : Caius Manlius, one of the accomplices of Catiline, whom the latter sent into Etruria to levy troops and adopt whatever measures he might deem necessary for the success of the plot. He commanded the right wing of Catiline's army at Pistoria and fell fighting with desperate valour.

Massilia, ae : noun, fem : Massilia (now *Marseilles*), a celebrated Greek settlement in Southern Gaul, on the Mediterranean. It was noted for its extensive commerce and for its literary activity. After the fall of Karthage it was a leading commercial town of the Mediterranean, and in the days of Augustus rivalled Athens as a seat of science.

Massilienses, ium : noun, pl. : the inhabitants of Massilia.

Metellus, i : noun, masc : Quintus Metellus Celer, praetor 63 B.C., was despatched by the senate to the Picenian territory to check the conspiracy there.

Munatius, i : noun, masc : Titus Munatius, one of the associates of Catiline, of dissolute habits and deeply involved in debt.

P.

Picenum, i : noun, neuter : a district of Italy, east and south-east of Umbria.

Publctus, i : noun, masc : one of the dissolute companions of Catiline.

R.

Rōma, *ae* : noun, fem : *Rome*, a celebrated city of Italy, on the Tiber. -

Rōmānus, *a*, *um* : adjective : of, or belonging to *Roma*, Roman.

S.

Sulla, *ae* : noun, masc : Lucius Cornelius Sulla, a celebrated Roman who, after serving under Marius, finally supplanted his old commander. (For the career of Sulla, see Schmitz, Ancient History).

T.

Tongilius, *i* : noun, masc : one of the dissolute accomplices of Catiline.

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VOCABULARY.

A

āb (a, abs), prep. with abl.: *From, away from.* To denote the agent: *By, by means of* [akin to Gr. ἀπό].

abdūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, tr. [ab, "away;" duco, "to lead"] *To lead aside, remove.*

ābēo, ire, ivi, itum, intr. [ab, "away;" eo, "to go"] *To go away, to depart.*

abjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, tr. [ab, "from or away;" jacio, "to throw"] *To prostrate, to throw away, to lay aside, to humble.*

absum, esse, fui, intr. [ab, "from;" sum, "to be"] *To be absent, away from; to stand aloof from, to be wanting.*

abundantia, a, f. [ab, "from or above;" unda, "to wave;" hence, "overflowing"] *Plenty, fullness, abundance.*

ac. See atque.

accēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr. [ad, "to;" cedo, "to go"] *To go to, or up, to be near; to approach.*

accēlōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [ad, intensive; celero, "to hasten"] *To hasten, accelerate, to make haste.*

accido, ēre, cidi, int. [ad, "to;" cado, "to fall"] *To fall down, to come upon, to befall, to happen.*

ac-cūbo, cūbare, cūbui, cūbitum, [ad, "to or near;" cubo, "to lie"] *To lie or recline.*

accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [ad, "against;" causo, "a cause"] *To accuse, to arraign, to censure.*

acer, acris, acre [for ac-cer; rt. ac, "sharp;" root of ἀκῆ, ἀκρωῆ, ἀκμῆ; acus, acuo, acies] *Sharp, severe; fierce, vehement; active, spirited* (acrior, acerrimus).

aciēs, ei, f. [see acer] *Edge, point; order of battle, battle-array.*

acquiro, ēre, quisiui, quistum, tr. [ad, "to;" quaero, "to gain"] *To gain, to acquire.*

ad, prep. with acc.: *To, up to; at, on; towards; in the direction of; in addition to; according to, after; in reply to, unto.*

addūco, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. [ad, "to;" duco, "to lead"] *To lead, bring, conduct to; to lead on, induce, persuade.*

ādēō, adv. [prob. for ad-ēom; fr. ad, "to or up to;" eom=eum, old acc. of is] *Up to there, to such a degree, so much, even, therefore, accordingly.*

adfiō, fiōre, feci, factum, v. act. [ad, "to;" facio, "to do"] *To do something to a person; to honour, reward.*

adfligo, figere, flixi, flictum, v. act. [ad, "to;" fligo, "to dash"] *To dash to the ground.*

adhuc, adv. [ad, "to or up to;" huc, old form of hoc, "this"] *Hitherto, thus far; as yet, still, even, yet.*

adipiscor, ipisci, adeptus sum, dep. [for ad-apiscor] *To reach, get, attain, acquire.*

adjuvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, tr. [ad, intensive; juvo, "to help"] *To help, aid, assist.*

administro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [ad, without force; ministro, "to manage"] *To manage, accomplish.*

adpropinquo, o, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [ad, "to;" propinquo, "to draw near"] *To draw near to.*

adscisco, ēre, solvi, scitum, v. [ad, "to;" scisco, "to adopt"] *To add to, to unite to.*

adséquor, séqui, sequutus sum, v. [ad, "to;" sequor, "to follow"] *To attain, gain.*

adsum, esse, fui, irr. int. [ad, "to." or "near;" sum, "to be"]. *To be on hand, to be present; to aid, assist; to come, be near.*

adulter, āri, m. *An adulterer.*

aedes, is, f. [root AED, "to burn;" cp. aīde, aestas, aestus]. in sing., *house*, but gen. *a temple*; in the plural, *temples, houses.*

aedificium, ii, n. [aedes, "a house," originally "a hearth;" facio, "to make"] *A house.*

aedifico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [aedes, "a house;" facio, "to make"] *to build, erect.*

aeque, adv. [root IK, "to make even;" cp. aequor; Gk. ἴκω]. *Equally, just as.*

aequitās, ātis, f. (aequus), *evenness, conformity, justice, equity*

aequus, a, um, adj. [see aeque] *level, smooth, even, hence just.*

aerarium, ii, n. [aes, "brass or money;" arium, "place where anything is kept"]. *The public treasury (in the temple of Saturn), the public money.*

aes, ris, n. [akin to the German, *Eisen*; English, *iron*]: *Bronze, copper.*

aetās, tātis, f. [for ae(vi)tas: cp. aevum, aeternus (=ae(vi)ternus: Gk. αἰών; from root AIV, a lengthened form of i, "to go"]. *age, time of life; life-time.*

aeternus, a, um, adj. [see aetas]. *Eternal, everlasting, immortal, enduring.*

affectus, a, um. *Worn out.*

affero, ferre, attuli (attuli), adlatum, (allatum); verb [ad, "to;" fero, "to bring"] *To bring to, cause.*

ager, agri, m. [root AG, "to drive;" hence, when cattle are driven: cp. German, *trift*, "pasturage;" from treiben, "to drive;" English, *acre*]: *A field; the country; a district.*

āgo, ēre, āgi, actum [root AG, "to set in motion;" see ager]. *To drive, lead, direct, conduct; to do, transact.*

agrestis, e, adj. [see ager]. *Rural, pertaining to the country.*

āio, ais, ait, defec. verb. [from root AGH, "to say"]. *To say, speak.*

ālēa, ae, f. [prob. for as-lea; from the Sanscrit root, AS, "to cast, or throw"] *A die, a game at dice; a chance, hazard, accident.*

ālēātor, ōris, m. (ālēa). *A player with dice, a gambler, gamester.*

āliēnus, a, um, [alius, "another"]. *Foreign, inconsistent with, foreign to, unfavorable; hostile.*

āliquando, adv. [alius, "another;" quando, "when:"] *Sometimes, some time, formerly, hereafter, at length, now, at last.*

āliquis, quā, quod and quid, indef. pro. [alius, "another;" quis, "who;" another be it who it may"] *Some one, anybody, some, any, something, anything.*

ālius, a, ud, adj. [root AL, "another;" cp. ἄλλος, alter; Eng. *else*] *Other, another, different.*

alter, ēra, ērum, adj. [akin to alius, "another;" with comparative suffix -ter; cp. -repos, in Gk. comparatives] *One of two, the other.*

āmentia, ae, f. [a, negative prefix, "without;" mens, "mind or reason"] *The want of reason madness, folly.*

āmicio, ire, iocui, ictum, tr. [am = ambi, Gr. ἀμφι, "on both sides;" and iācio, "to throw"] *Throw around, wrap about, clothe, wrap.*

āmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [for camare, root CAM, "to love"] *To love.*

amor, ōris, m. [see amo] *Love.*

amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep. tr. [am=ambi=Gr. ἀμφι, "on both sides;" plecto, "to embrace"] *To embrace, circle, clasp, love, cling to.*

an, conj.: Not translated in direct questions; in indirect *whether*; an . . . an, *whether . . . or.*

angulus, i, m. [root ANK, "to bend;" op. ἀγκών, ἀγκυρα; angula, anocula] *A corner, a lurking place.*

anhēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, [for anhalo; fr. αν=ἀνά, "up;" halo, "to breathe"] *To draw up, breathe, pant, breathe out or forth.*

ānimus, i, m. [AN, "to breathe"] *The mind, soul; the will, desire, disposition, courage.*

annus, i, m. [for amnus, "that which goes round;" root AM, "around;" cp. Gk. ἐννος, ἐνιαυτός; annulus] *A year.*

antē: prep. with acc.: *Over, against, before, beyond, in advance, superior to.*

antē, adv.: *Formerly, before previously; prior, forward, in advance.*

antēa, adv.: [prob. fr. ante, is (acc.), eam] *Before, formerly, previously.*

antēlūcānus, a, um, adj. [ante, "before;" lux, "light"] *That which is before the dawn of day.*

āpertē, adv. [ab, denoting "reversal;" root PAR, "to cover"] *Openly, clearly, publicly.*

āpertus, a, um, adj. [see aperte] *Uncovered, free, open, unmolested.*

appārātus, a, um, adj. [ad, intens.; paratus, "prepared"] *Well prepared, costly.*

appello, āre, āvi, ātum [ad, "to;" pello, "to bring"] *To call, address, appeal, invoke; in pass.: To be called or named.*

aptus, a, um, adj. [root AP, "to bind;" op. apex]. *Fitted, suitable, fit, adapted.*

āquīlā, ae, f. [root, AC, "sharp," from its sharp talons, or AC, "swift;" from its flight]. *An eagle, the principal standard of the Roman legion.*

arbītror, āri, ātus sum, v. [ad, "to;" bito, "to go"]. *To think, judge, believe.*

argentum, i, n. [root, ARG, "to burn;" op. ἀργυρος, ardeo]. *Silver, money, plate.*

argentēus, a, um, adj. (argentum). *Of silver, silver, silvery.*

armā, ōrum, n. [root, AR, "to fit;" op. ἄρμα ἀρσπον; Latin, artus, armus]. *Arms.*

aspicio, ěre, exi, ectum, [ad, "to;" specio, "to look"] *To look at, to behold.*

assuefacio, facĕre, fĕci, factum: v [ad, "to;" suesco, "to accustom;" facio, "to make"]. *To make accustomed to.*

āt, conj. [akin to Gr. ἀρ-ἀρ, but]. *But, but yet.* It often introduces objection of supposed opponent.

ātque, conj. [for adque; from ad, "in addition;" que, "and"]. *And, also.*

attribūo, ūĕre, ūi, ūtum, [ad, "to;" tribuo, "to assign"]. *To attribute, assign, bestow, add.*

auctionāriūs, a, um, adj.: *Pertaining to an auction.*

auctor, ōris, m. [augeo, "to increase"]. *Author, contriver, adviser, proposer, approver.*

auctōritās, tātus, f. [from auctor, "a producer"]. *Reputation, authority, influence, dominion, majesty.*

audāciā, ae, f. [audax]. *Bold, presumption, courage.*

audax, ācis, adj. *Bold, presumptuous.*

audĕo, āre, ausus sum, semi. dep. [root, AV, "to desire;" op. avidus, aueo (=avideo)]. *To dare, venture, attempt.*

audio, ire, ivi, itum, v. [AU, "to hear;" op. auris, αἰω]. *To hear, listen, etc.*

auris, is, f. [see audio]. *The ear.*

aurum, i, n. [root, USH, "to shine;" cp. uro]. *Gold.*

auspīcium, ii, n. [fr. au-spex; from avis and specio, the observation of birds bred for auspices]. *An augury, omen; auspices.*

aut, conj. [akin to Gr. αὐ, αὐθ, etc.], or; aut—aut, either—or; non—aut, neither, nor.

autem, conj. [akin to Gr. ἀλλά]. *But, on the other hand; moreover.*

auxilia, ōrum, n. [augeo, "to increase"]. pl., *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.*

auxilium, ii. [prob. from obsol. adj. auxilis (=augilis, for augeo)=increasing] *Help, aid, assistance.*

āversus, a, um, adj. [for avert-sus; and part from avertō, ēre, tī, sum], *Averted, turned from, alienated.*

āvōco, āre, āvi, ātum, [ab, "from;" voco, "to call"]. *To call away.*

āvūs, i, m. *A grandfather.*

B.

barbātus, a, um: adj. [barba]. *Bearded.*

bēātē: adv. [beatus]: *Happily, fortunately, prosperously.*

bēātus, a, um, adj.: [be(a)o: "to make happy"]. *Happy, prosperous, fortunate, rich.*

bellum, i, n. [old form du-ellum; from duo, "two;" hence a contest between two]. *A war.*

bēnē, adv., comp. melius, suppl. optime. *Well, happily, prosperously.*

bēnēficiūm, ii, n. [bene, "well;" facio, "to do"]. *Kindness, benefit, favor, distinction.*

bōnum, i, n. *A good, benefit, blessing; bona, orum, goods, property, advantages.*

bōnus, a, um, adj.: [old, duonus]: comp. mēlior, sup. optimus. *Good, worthy, brave.*

brēvis, is, e, adj. [root, FRAG, "to break"]. *Short, brief; brevi* [sc. tempore]=*in short time, shortly.*

brēviter, adv. fr. brevis. *Briefly, shortly.*

C.

caedes, is, f. [caedo, "to slay"]. *Slaughter, carnage, murder.*

caedo, ēre, cecidi, caesum: *To cut down, fell; to slay, kill, beat.*

cālāmītas, ātis, f. [perhaps for cadamītas, from CADO, "to fall"]. *Calamity, misfortune, disaster.*

campus, i, m. [root SCAP, "to dig;" cp. κῆπος]. *Campus Martius, the field of Mars, where the Comitia were held; it was also used for games, etc.*

cāpillus, i m. [fr. caput, Gr. κεφαλή]. *The hair of the head.*

capio, ēre, cepi, captum: v. a. *To take, get, obtain, receive.*

cāpitālis, e, adj. [caput, "the head"]. *Capital, deadly.*

carcēr, ēris, m. [root, ARC, "to enclose;" op. arx, εἶρω]. *A prison.*

castrā, ōrum, n. pl.: [perhaps for scad-trum: root, SKAD, "to cover;" op. casa=skadsa: German, schatten: Eng. shad-ow]. *A camp.*

causā, ae, f. [root, SKU, "to defend;" hence "a suit defended"] *A cause, reason, ground; motive, cause, or process of law.*

cāvēo, ēre, cāvī, cautum, tr. and intr. *To take care, to be on one's guard; avoid, to guard against; cavēre aliquem, to ward off some one; cavēre aliquid, to care for some one.*

centūrio, ōnis: m.: [from centuria, "a hundred men"]. *A commander of a hundred men; a centurion.*

certāmen, inis, n. [certo, "to contend"] *A contest, struggle.*

certē, adv. [certus, "certain"]
At least, assuredly, for certain.

certo, āre, āvi, ātum. v. [root CER, "to decide"] *To contend.*

certus, a, um, adj. [same root as certo] *Certain, fixed.*

cētērus, a, um, adj. [akin to ἑτερος nom. sing. masc. not in use; sing. rare.] *The other, the rest, the remainder of.*

cībus, i, m. *Food, provision.*

cīnis, ēris, m. [root CAN, "to be white;" op. candidus] *Ashes, embers; ruin.*

circā, prep. and adv. [root KUR, "to bend;" op. curvus, κύκλος] *Around, round about.*

circum, prep. and adv. [see circa] *In a circle, and hence, around, round about, about, near.*

circumclūdo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum [circum, "around;" claudio, "to shut"] *To shut in, enclose.*

circumscrip̄tor, ōris, m. [circum, "around;" scribo, "I write"] *A cheat, a defrauder.*

civis, is, m. [root KI, "to dwell"] *A citizen.*

civitas, ātis, f. [see civis] *Citizenship, state, commonwealth, the state or body politic.*

clārus, a, um, adj. [for c(a)larus; root KAL, "to shout," or KLU, "to hear"] *Loud, distinct, manifest, illustrious, famous.*

coena, ae: f. [for ced-na: root, KHAD, "to eat"] *A feast.*

coepio, ēre and isse, i, ptum, intr. [contr. for co-apio; con, "together;" apio, "to tie"] *To lay hold of, to begin.*

cōercēo, ēre, tī, itum, tr. [con, "together;" arceo, "to confine"] *To confine, keep in check, restrain.*

cōgito, āre, āvi, ātum, [con, "together;" agito, "to put in motion"] *To think, to ponder, to intend.*

cōgo, ēre, cōēgi, cōactum [con, "together;" ago, "to drive"] *To*

collect, assemble, force, compel; to induce, prevail on.

cōhors, tis, f. [cors, cohors; χότρος, "enclosure"] *A cohort, the tenth part of a legion.*

collēgo, ēre, ēgi, ectum, tr. [con, "together;" lego, "to gather"] *To collect, to assemble, to acquire.*

cōlōnus, i, m. [colo, "to till"] *A colonist, settler, farmer*

cōmēs, itis, m. [con, "together;" i, "to go"] *An associate, a companion.*

cōmissatiō, ōnis, f. [comissor = κομίζω] *Revel, revelling, carousing.*

cōmītor, āri, ātus sum, v. dep. [see comes] *To accompany.*

commēmōro, āre, āvi, ātum [con, intens; memor, "mindful"] *To remind, mention, relate.*

commendo, āre, āvi, ātum [con, intens; manus, "the hand;" do, "to give"] *Commit thoroughly, recommend, entrust to.*

committo, ēre, isi, issum [con, "together;" mitto, "to send"] *To unite; to commit; to begin.*

commōvēo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. [con, "together;" moveo, "to move"] *To influence.*

compāro, āre, āvi, ātum. [con, "together;" paro, "to get ready"] *To procure, furnish; establish, prepare.*

complector, i, exus sum. [con, "together;" plecto, "to clasp"] *To clasp, embrace.*

complexus, us, m. [com-plector] *Embrace.*

comprēhendo, ēre, di, sum. [com, "together;" prehendo, "to seize"] *To seize, grasp, understand.*

cōnātus, ūs, m. [conor, "to attempt"] *An attempt, effort, undertaking.*

concedo, ēre, essi, essum. [con, intensive: cēdo, "to yield"] *To*

grant, concede; to yield; to give place.

cōncido, ēre, idi. [con, intensive: cado, "to fall"]. *To fall down sink, decay, perish.*

concipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum. [con, "together:" capio, "to take"]. *To take, conceive, comprehend, imagine.*

concito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [con- cito, intensive of ci-eo]. *To stir up, excite, arouse, incite.*

concordia, ae, f. [con, "together:" cor, "heart"]. *Concord, amity, unanimity.*

concupisco, ēre, cūpi: v. [con, "together:" cupio, "to desire"]. *To desire earnestly; to covet.*

condicio, ōnis, f. [con, "together:" dico, "to speak"]. *An agreement, contract, stipulation, terms, state, condition.*

confercio, ire, fersi, fertum, tr. [con, "together:" farcio, "to stuff"]. *To stuff or cram together; cram; surfeit.*

confēro, ferre, contūli, collātum. [con, "together:" fero, "to bring"]. *To bring or carry, contribute, collect, gather; to compare; to confer, direct.*

conficio, ēre, fēci, fectum. [con, "together:" facio, "to make"]. *To make, effect, prepare, accomplish, waste; to lay the charge to.*

confido, ēre, fisus, sum. [con, "together:" fido, "to trust"]. *To confide in, to trust to, to rely upon.*

configo, ēre, xi, ctum. [con, intensive: fligo, "to strike"]. *To strike or dash together, to contend; to conflict.*

conjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum. [con, "together:" jacio, "to throw"]. *To put together, throw, force, conjecture.*

conjuratio, ōnis, f. [con, "together:" juro, "to swear"]. *A swearing together, conspiracy, plot.*

coniveo, ēre, nivi, or nixi. [con, intensive: niveo, "to wink"]. *To connive at, wink at, overlook.*

conscientia, ae, f. [con, "together:" scio, "to know"]. *Joint knowledge, consciousness, conscience, guilty conscience.*

conscriptus, a, um adj. [and part., conscribitus of conscribo], conscript; as a noun, conscriptus, i. m., a senator. *Patres conscripti* was originally *patres et conscripti*, the old senators, and those afterwards enrolled to complete the number.

consequor, i, secutus, sum, dep. [con, "together:" sequor, "to follow"]. *To follow thoroughly, to attend, follow, pursue, obtain, attain to.*

conservo, āre, āvi, ātum. [con, "together:" servo, "to keep"]. *To serve, keep, protect.*

consilium, ii, n. [con, "together:" sedeo, "to sit"]. *Deliberation, counsel, plan, purpose, artifices.*

constantia, ae, f. [con, "together:" sto, "to stand"]. *Constancy, firmness, steadiness, consistency.*

constituo, ēre, stitui, stitutum: v. [con, "together:" statuo, "to set up"]. *To determine.*

consto, āre, stiti, statum. [con, "together:" sto, "to stand"]. *To stand together, stand firm, correspond.*

consul, alis, m. [con, "together:" sed, "to sit"]. *A consul.*

consulatus, ūis, m. [consul]. *The consulship, consulate.*

consulo, ēre, ulsi, ultum. [con, "together:" sed, "to sit"]. *To deliberate, take counsel.*

consumo, ēre, sumpsi, sumpsum. [con, "together:" sumo, "to take"]. *To consume, waste, spend, squander.*

contemno, ēre, mpti, mptum. [con, "together;" temno, "to despise".] *To contemn, despise.*

contendo, ēre, di, tum. [con, intensive; tendo, "to stretch".] *To strain, strive, endeavour; to struggle, contend.*

continentia, ae, f. [con, "together;" teneo, "to hold".] *A checking, moderation, temperance.*

contineo, ēre, ūi, tentum. [con, "together;" teneo, "to hold".] *To hold or keep together, hold, contain, bound.*

contingo, ēre, tigi, tactum. [con, "together;" tango, "to touch".] *To touch, reach; to befall, to fall to the lot of (with, dat.)*

contrā, prep. with acc. [prob. abl. of old adj. conterus]. *Against, contrary to, in reply to. In composition, contro.*

contrā, adv. [On the other hand, on the contrary, in the opposite direction.]

contrāho, ēre, xi, ctum. [con, "together;" traho, "to draw".] *To draw together, to collect, cause, impose, diminish.*

contrōversia, ae, f. [contra, "against;" verito, "to turn".] *Controversy, dispute.*

conventus, ūs, m. [con, "together;" venio, "to come".] *An assembly.*

convinco, ēre, vici, victum. [con, "together;" vinco, "to conquer".] *To convict, convince, prove clearly, demonstrate.*

convivium, ii, n. [con-vivo, "a living together".] *A feast, banquet.*

convoco, ēre, ūi, ctum, tr. [con, "together;" voco, "to call".] *To call together, assemble, convoke.*

cōpia, ae, f. [contr. for co-op-ia; fr. co; opis] *Plenty, abundance, store, means. Copiae (pl.) Troops, forces.*

cōpiōsus, a, um, adj. [copia] *Abounding in, rich.*

cōtidie: [quot, "as many as;" dies, "a day"] *Daily.*

crēdo, ēre, didi, ditum. *To believe, think, suppose, trust, rely on.*

cresco, ēre, ēvi, ctum. *To increase, extend, spread, grow.*

crimen, inis, n. [root CER, "to decide".] *A charge, accusation; a crime, offence.*

crūdēlis, e, adj. [root CRU, "hard;" op. κρύσταλλος. cruor.] *Cruel, savage, inhuman.*

cum, prep. with abl. orig. form, com; akin to Sans. sam; Gr. σὺν, συν] *With; written after personal pronouns; e.g., secum.*

cūmūlās, i, m. [root CU, "to swell".] *The swollen thing; an increase, summit.*

cūpio, ēre, īi or īvi, itum [root CUP, "to desire".] *To desire, to long for favour.*

cūr, adv. [contr. from. quā re or cui rei] *For what reason; why; wherefore. [anciently quo-r].*

cūrā, ae, f. [for coer-a; from coero, old form of quaero.] *Care, anxiety, attention; a charge.*

cūrīa, ae, f. *A curia or ward, a curia; one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; the senate-house.*

custōdia, ae, f. [SKU, "to cover or guard".] *A custody, watch, guard; a guard-watch.*

custōs, ōdis, m. and f. [see custodia] *A keeper, watch, guardian, preserver.*

D.

dē, prep. with abl.: *of, from, out of; with respect to; about; concerning.*

dēbēo, ēre, ūi, itum, v. [de, "from;" habeo, "to have;" hence, "to have or hold from one."] *To owe, ought.*

dēbilis, e, adj. [contracted for dehabilis; de, weakened force; ha-

bilis, "handy." *crippled, weak, enfeebled.*

dēbilito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [See debilis.] *To cripple, weaken, debilitate.*

dēcēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, v. [de, "from;" cedo, "to go."] *To depart, retreat, withdraw, yield.*

dēcoctor, ōris, m. [de, weakened force; coquo, "to boil."] *A spendthrift, bankrupt.*

dēcrētum, i. n. [de, intensive; cerno, "to desire."] *Decree, statute.*

dēdūco, ēre, xī, ctum, v. [de, "from;" duco, "to lead."] *To lead or bring down, prolong, conduct.*

dēfendo, ēre, dī, sum, v. [de, "from;" fendo, "to beat or strike."] *To ward off, defend, protect.*

dēfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. [de, "from;" root FER, "to carry."] *To bear or carry away; bring down; offer, give; produce.*

dēficiō, ēre, feci, fectum, v. [de, "away from;" facio, "to make."] *To fail, be wanting.*

dēindē, adv. [de, "from;" inde, "thence."] *Then, afterwards, next in order.*

dēlectus, ūs, m. [de, "from;" lēgo, "to choose."] *A levy, choosing, choice.*

dēlēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. [de, intensive; root LIV, "to blot."] *To blot out, efface, expunge, destroy overthrow.*

dēlicātus, a, um, adj. [de, "away;" root LAC, "to allure."] *Tender, delicate, effeminate.*

demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [de, intensive; monstro, "to show."] *To point out.*

dēmum, adv. [akin to Gr. δῆ.] *At length, at last.*

dēnique, adv. [prob. for deinque.] *And thereupon; and then, in fine, at last.*

dēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum. [de, "down;" pello, "to drive."] *To drive down, out, or away; expel, repel.*

dēpono, ēre, pōsi, pōsitum. [de, "down;" pono, "to place."] *To lay or put down; to throw aside, abandon, give up.*

dēposco, ēre, pōposci. [de, "from;" posco, "to demand."] *To demand, require, request.*

dēprēhendo, ēre, dī, sum. [de, intensive; prehendo, "to seize."] *To seize, catch, detect, discover.*

dēscribo, ēre, ipsi, iptum. [de, "dense;" scribo, "to write."] *To copy off, transcribe, distribute, assign.*

dēsērō, ēre, ūi, tum. [de, negative force; sero, "to join."] *To forsake, to desert, abandon, forsake.*

dēsiderium, i; n. [de, intensive; root SID. (cp. εἶδω,) "to look at."] *A longing, evident desire.*

dēsino, ēre, sivi, situm. [de, intensive; sino, "to leave."] *To leave off, desist, end.*

dēspērātio, ōnis, f. [de, negative; spero, "to hope."] *Despair, hopelessness.*

dēspēro, āre, āvi, ātum. [de, negative; spero, "to hope."] *To despair, to have no hope.*

dēus, i, m. [DIV, "to be bright."] *A god, deity.*

dico, ēre, xi, ctum. [root, DIK, "to point out."] *To speak, tell, appoint, name.*

dies, ei, m. and f. [root, DIV, "to be bright;" op. dios.] *A day; time.*

dignitās, ātis, f. [root, DIK, "to point out."] *Merit, worth; dignity, standing, office.*

dignus, a, um, adj. (with abl.) [root, DIK, "to point out."] *Fitting, worthy, becoming.*

diripio, ēre, ripui, reptum. [for dirapio; dis, "apart;" rapio, "to

carry off;" root, RAP]. *To snatch or tear asunder; to plunder, pillage.*

dissimilis, e, adj. [dis, negative; similis, "like"]. *Unlike, different.*

dissimūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [see dissimilis]. *To pretend.*

dissolvo, ēre, solvi, solūtum, [dis, "apart;" solvo, "to loosen"]. *To dissolve, dissipate, abolish, destroy.*

distribūo, ēre, tui, utum, v. [dis "apart;" tribuo, "to give"]. *To distribute, allot.*

diversus, a, um, adj. [for diversus; di or dis, "in different direct ions;" verito, "to turn"]. *Turned in different ways; diverse; separate.*

do, dāre, dēdi, dātum. [root, DA, "to give"]. *To give, afford, offer, occasion.*

dōmesticus, a, um, adj. [domus, "a house"]. *Domestic; pertaining to the house.*

dormio, ire, ivi, itum [root dor, "to sleep;" cp. δαρδανω] *To sleep, spend in sleep.*

dūbitatio, ōnis, f. [for duhabitation; duo, "two;" habeo, "to have;" hence "doubt"]. *Doubt, indecision, uncertainty.*

dūbito, āre, āvi, ātum. [see dubitation]. *Doubt, hesitate, waver.*

dūbium, ii, n. [see dubito] *Doubt, hesitation.*

dūco, ēre, xi, ctum, v. [duc, "to draw"] *To lead, conduct; protract; ascribe.*

dulcis, e, adj. [usually compared with γλυκὺς] *Sweet, pleasant, delightful.*

dum, adv. and conj. [from diu, old ablative of dies, "a day"] *While, as long as, provided.*

dūo, a, o, adj. [akin to Gr. δύο] *Two.*

dux, dūcis, m. and f. [duco] *A leader, guide, conductor, general.*

E.

e or **ex**, prep. with abl.: *From, of, out of, on account of, at, in conformity with.*

ēdictum, i, n. [e, "out;" dico, "to speak"] *A proclamation, ordinance, edict.*

ēdōcēo, ēre, ai, ctum, [e, "out;" doceo, "to teach"] *To inform, apprise.*

ēdūco, ēre, xi, ctum [e, ex, "out;" duco, "to lead"] *To lead forth, to draw out, to bring.*

effero, efferre, extitui, elatum, [ex, "out;" fero, to carry"] *To bring or carry out; to produce; publish.*

efficio, ēre, feci, fectum [ex, "out;" facio, "to make"] *To bring to pass, effect, execute; perform; to render.*

ēgo, mei, per. pron. Gr. ἐγώ] *I; egomet, I myself.*

egredior, di, gressus sum [e or ex, "out;" gradior, "to go"] *To go out, depart, leave.*

ējicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, [e, "out;" jacio, "to throw"] *To cast, thrust or drive out; expel, banish.*

ēmitto, ēre, misi, missum, v. [e, "out;" mitto, "to send"] *To send out or forth; let go, discharge, buy.*

ēnim, conj. *For, now, truly, certainly; at enim, but still, for indeed.*

ēo, ire, ivi, itum, v. [root i, "to go"] *To go, to proceed.*

eo, adv. [prob. for eom=eum, acc. of is] *Then, thither, on that account.*

eodem, adv. [idem] *On the same place, thither, end.*

ēquēs, Itis, m. [equus, "a horse"] *A horseman, a knight*

ergā, prep. with acc. [akin to vergo] *Towards, over against, opposite to.*

ērīpio, ēre, rīpui, reptum [e, "out;" rapio, "to seize"] *To snatch*

or take away violently, wrest, rescue, free.

erro, āre, āvi, ātum, v.: To wander, to stray, err, be mistaken.

ēructo, āre, āvi, ātum [e, "out;," ruoto, "to hiccup;," akin to Gr. ἐρυγμαι] To belch or hiccup forth.

ērumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum [e, "out;," root rup, "to break"] To burst forth or from.

ēt, conj. [akin to Gr. ἐτι] And, even, also; et . . . et both . . . and.

ētēnim, conj.: For.

ētiām, adv. and conj. [akin to et. Gr. ἐτι; or, as some, et-jam] And too, furthermore, also, besides.

ēvādo, ēre, si, sum, v. [e, "out of;," valdo, "to go"]. To go out, escape; turn out, become.

ēverto, ēre, ti, sum, v. [e, intensive; verito, "to turn"]. To overturn.

ēvōmo, ēre, ūi, itum, v. [e, "out;," vomo, "to vomit;," op. Gk. ἔμεω]. To vomit forth, disgorge.

ex: see e.

exānimo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [ex, "out;," animo, "to breathe"]. Kill, terrify, alarm, to be exhausted.

exaudio, īre, īvi, itum, v. [ex, intensive; audio, "to hear"]. To hear distinctly, to hear at a distance.

excēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, v. [ex, "out of;," cedo, "to go"]. To go out.

excipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, v. [ex, without force; capio, "to take"]. To receive, take up, accept, succeed.

exēo, īre, īvi, itum, v. [ex, "out;," root, ī, "to go"]. To go out, depart; to issue, escape.

exercēo, ēre, ūi, itum, v. [ex, intensive; root, ar, "to fit"]. To exercise, employ, practise, prosecute, evade.

exercitatio, ōnis, f. [see exerceo]. Exercise, practice.

exercitus, ūs, m. [see exerceo]. An army.

exhaurio, īre, hauri, haustum, [ex, extensive; haurio, "to drain"]. To draw out, exhaust, drain.

exillum, i, n. [ex, "out of;," solum, "land"]. Exile, banishment.

exigūus, a, um, adj. [ex, intensive; egeo, "to need"]. Scanty, short, poor.

exitium, ii, n. [ex, "away;," root, ī, "to go"]. Destruction, mischief, ruin.

exitus, tus, m. [see exitium]. Close, issue, result.

expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, [ex, "out of;," pello, "to drive"]. To drive out, expel.

expōno, ēre, pōni, pōitum, [ex, "out;," pono, "to place"]. To put out of, to display, to view.

expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, [ex, "out;," specto, "to look for"]. To look for, wait for, expect.

exsul, ūlis, m. and f. [see exillum]. One banished from his native soil, exile.

exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. [ex, "up;," salio, "to leap"]. To rejoice, exult.

extermīno, āre, āvi, ātum, [ex, "out of;," terminus, "a boundary"]. To drive out from the boundaries, exile, remove.

externus, a, um, adj. [extra, "out of"]. Outward, external, foreign.

extorquēo, ēre, torsi, tortum, [ex, "out;," torqueo, "to twist;," root, torco, "to turn;," op. τρέω]. To wrench from, tear away, wrest from.

F.

fācile, adv. [root, fac, "to do"]. Easily, readily, without difficulty.

fācilis, e, adj. [facio]. Easy, ready.

fācīnus, ōris, n. [root, fac, "to do"] Thing done, misdeed, crime.

fācio, ēre, fēcī, factum, [root, fac, "to do or make"]. To make, do, perform, constitute, value.

factum, i, n. (facio), *Deed, act, fact.*

facultās, ātis, f. (facilis). *Power, means, property.*

falsus, a, um, adj. [for fall-us, from fallo, "to deceive:" σφάλω.] *False, mistaken, untrue, groundless, treacherous.*

fāmā, ae, f. [root FA, "to speak:" cp. fari. φημί.] *A report, rumor, renown, infamy.*

fāmes, is, f. [root FHAG, "to eat:" cp. φηγός, φάγειν: lagus.] *Hunger, fame.*

fāmillā, ae, f. [For fac-milia: from facio, "to do:" hence "those that work."] *The slaves belonging to one person.*

fāmilliāris, e, adj. (familia). *Belong to a family, intimate, friendly.*

fascis, is, m. *A fagot, bundle.* In plu., fascēs; *a bundle of rods, with axe, carried by the lictors before higher magistrates.*

fātēor, ēri, fassus, sum, v.; [root FA, "to speak."] *To confess, acknowledge.*

fātum, i, n. [root FA, "to speak."] *Fate, prediction, destiny.*

fauces, ium, f. pl. [Gr. φάγειν; root FHAG, "to eat"] *Gullet, throat (upper part); jaws, defile.*

fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v.: [root FER, "to carry."] *I bear, carry away, suffer, report, receive, acquire.*

ferrum, i, n. *Iron, the sword.*

fides, ēi, f. [root BHANDH, "to join;" cp. πείθω, πιστός: fido, fidus, funis, fœdus; German bitten, (to pray)] *Faith, fidelity, honor, credit, pledge, word; fides publica, under a public pledge of safety.*

figo, ēre, finxi, fectum. [root FIG "to form."] *To form, shape, conceive, imagine.*

finis, is, m. and f. [prob. for fīd-nis, fr. findo.] *Limit end; the pl. territories, lands, possessions.*

fio, fieri, factus, sum, v. (pass. of facio.) *To be done, happen, become, be elected.*

flagitiōsē, adv. [See flagitiosus.] *Disgracefully.*

flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. [root BHRAO, "to burn:" cp. flamma = flagma; φλέγω, φλόξ.] *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous.*

flagito, āre, āvi, ātum. [root BHRAO, "to burn:" hence "to demand earnestly."] *To demand, press, importune, solicit.*

flamma, ae, f. [for flagma, fr. φλέγω, "to burn"] *The burning thing; hence, a flame, fire, blaze; ardor.*

fœdus, ēris n. [See fides.] *A covenant, a treaty league.*

fōras, adv. [akin to θύρα, a door.] *To the door, out of doors.*

fōris, adv. *Out of doors.*

formido, Inis, f. [formid-o, "to dread."] *Fear, terror, dread.*

fortasse, adv. [for forte; an; sit.] *Perhaps, perchance, possibly.*

fortis, e, adj. [akin to fero, Gr. φέρω.] *Brave, courageous.*

fortitūdo, Inis, f. [fortis.] *Bravery, fortitude, courage.*

fortūna, ae, f. [fors, tis.] *Fortune, chance, luck, good, or bad fortune.*

fortunātus, a, um, adj. (fortūnā.) *Fortunate, lucky, happy.*

fōrum, i, n. [root FER "through;" hence "a passage;" cp. πόρος.] *Market-place. The Roman Forum, where the people assembled to do business.*

frango, ēre, frēgi, fractum, v.: [root FRAG; φρην-φρη, "to break."] *To break, shatter.*

frāter, tris, m. [akin to Gr. φράτηρ, cf. Eng. brother.] *A brother.*

fraudātiō, ōnis, f. *A deceiving, cheating, fraud.*

frēquens, tis, adj. *Frequent, in large numbers, crowded.*

frētus, a, um, adj. [root FIR, or FER, "to support;" cp. firmus.] *Trusting in, relying upon.*

frigūs, ōris, n. [akin to πρῑν, with digamma prefixed.] *Cold, coolness.*

fructus, ūs, m. [root FRU, "to enjoy."] *Fruit, advantage, income, result.*

frūor, frūi, frūitus, and fructus, sum, dep. *To enjoy, reap the fruits of.*

frustra, adv. [akin to fraudo.] *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly.*

fūga, ae, f. [fugio.] *Flight, exile.*

fūgio, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum. [root FUG, "to flee."] *To flee, run, escape, shun, avoid.*

fūgitivus, a, um, adj. [fugio.] *Fugitive, runaway.*

fūro, ēre, ūi, v. [akin to Sans, bhur.] *To rage, to be mad or furious.*

fūror, ōris, m. (furo.) *Fury, rage, madness.*

furtim, adv. [fur, "a thief."] *By stealth, secretly.*

G.

gānēo, ōnis, m. [Perhaps for gasneo, akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat."] *A glutton, debauchee.*

gēner, eri, m. [root YAM or GAM, "to marry;" cp. γάμος, γαμέω.] *A son-in-law.*

gens, tis, f. [root GGN, "to be born"] *A clan, embracing several families united together by a common name, lineage.*

gēnus, ēris, n. [see gens] *Birth, descent, race, class, nation.*

gēro, ēre, gessi, gestum: *To bear, carry on, show, perform.*

glādiātor, ōris, m. [gladius, "a sword;" hence, "one who fights with a sword"] *A gladiator.*

glādiātōrius, a, um, adj. [see gladiator] *Belonging to a gladiator.*

glōria, ae, f. [= cluoria; root KLU, "to hear"] *Glory, renown.*

grex, grēgis, m. [etym. dub.] *A flock, herd, crowd.*

gubernātio, ōnis, f. [fr. gubernō, "to steer" = Gr. κυβερνώ] *Piloting, management, direction.*

H.

hābēo, ēre, ūi, itum, v. [root AP, "to grasp"] *To grasp, to have, hold, consider, esteem, reckon.*

hercūle, interj.: *By Hercules.*

hesternus, ū, um, adj. [akin to xēs] *Of yesterday.*

hic, hēc, hoc, demon. adj. pron. *This one, this man. such, he, she, it.*

hic, adv. *Here in this place.*

hiems, ōnis, f. [root HIM, "to snow;" cp. χεῖμα, χειμῶν, Hima-laya] *Winter, snow-storm.*

hinc, adv. [hic] *Hence; from this circumstance.*

hōmo, inis, m. [from humus, "the ground;" hence "a son of earth"] *A man.*

hōnestus, a, um, adj. [honor] *Honourable, honoured, worthy.*

hōnor or **honor**, ōris, m. [etym. dub.] *Honour, worth, public honour.*

horribilis, e, adj. [horreo, "to dread"] *Frightful, dreadful, horrible.*

hostis, is, m. and f. [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"] *An enemy.*

huc, adv. [for hoc, adv. acc. of hic] *Here, hither, to this (person, place, or thing); huc et illuc, this way and that way.*

hūmānus, a, um, adj. [for hominānus, from homo, hominis] *Of man, human, humane, polished.*

hūmilis, e, adj. [humus] *Humble, low, mean.*

hūmus, i, f. [akin to χαμ-ai] *The earth, ground; humi, on the ground; humo, from the ground.*

I

Ibi, adv. [from pronominal root **i** in **is**; **bi**, a locative suffix] *There, in that place.*

idcirco, conj. [**id**, neut. acc. sing. of **is**, "that"; **circa**, "around;" hence "about." "in respect to"] *For that reason, on that account, therefore.*

idem, **eādem**, **idem**, dem. adj. pro. [pronominal root **i** with demonstrative suffix **-dem**] *The same.*

igitur, conj. *Therefore, accordingly.*

ignāvīa, **a**, f. [in, "not;" **gnāvus** = **gnarus**; root **gno**, "to know;" cp. **γν-γνώ-σκω**, **gno-sco**.] *Sloth, laziness, inactivity.*

ille, **illa**, **illud**, gen. **illius**, dem. adj. pron. [for **is-le**; from **is**, "that," dem. suffix, **-le**] *That person or thing; the former, he, she, it.*

illēcōbrā, **a**, f. [in, "to;" root **lac**, "to allure;" cp. **liciae**] *An allure ment, lure, wile.*

illinc, adv. [from **is**, "that;" **li-nc**, dem. suffixes] *That side.*

imberbis, **e**, adj. [in, "not;" **barba**, "a beard"] *Beardless.*

immortālis, **e**, adj. [in, "not;" **mortalis**, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying, eternal.*

impēdō, **ēre**, **ivi**, **itum**, tr. [in, "into;" **pes**, "foot"] *To get the feet in, impede, hinder, prevent.*

impello, **ēre**, **pūll**, **pulsum**, tr. [in, "into;" **pello**, "to drive"] *To urge on or forward, to incite, impel.*

impendō, **ēre**, **intr.** [in, "over;" **pendeo**, "to hang"] *To hang over, threaten.*

imperātor, **ōris**, m. [see **impero**] *A commander, leader.*

impērium, **il**, n. [see **impero**] *Command, control, dominion, government, sway.*

impēro, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, tr. [in, "upon;" **paro**, "to put;" hence "to entrust"] *To command, order, assign.*

implōro, **āre**, **avi**, **atum**, tr. [in, intensive; **ploro**, "to weep"] *To implore, beseech, entreat.*

importūnus, **a**, **um**, adj. [in, "not;" **portus**, "a harbour"] *Not pertaining to a harbour, unsuitable, troublesome, harsh, cruel.*

imprōbītas, **tatis**, f. [in, "not;" **probus**, "upright"] *Badness, dishonesty, depravity.*

imprōbus, **a**, **um**, adj. [see **improbitas**] *Not chaste, wicked, shameless, unprincipled.*

imprudentia, **a**, f. [for **improvidentia**; in, "not;" pro, "before;" **video**, "to see"] *Want of confidence or foresight.*

impūdēns, **tis**, adj. [in, "not;" **pudet**, "it shames"] *Shameless.*

impūdenter, adv. [impudens] *Shamelessly, impudently.*

impūdēntia, **a**, f. [id.] *Shamelessness, impudence.*

impūdicus, **a**, **um**, adj. [in, "not;" **pudet**, "it shames"] *Shameless, unchaste.*

impurus, **a**, **um**, adj. [in, "not;" **purus**, "pure"] *Unchaste, unholly.*

in, prep. with acc. or abl. With acc.: *in, to, into, towards, unto, against, for*; with abl.: *in, on, among, in midst, in the case of.*

inānis, **e**, adj. [etym. dub.] *Empty, void, worthless.*

incendium, **u**, n. [in, intensive; **cendo**, "to burn;" root **can**; see **cinis**] *A conflagration, burning.*

incido, **ēre**, **di**, **cāsum**, [in, "into;" **cado**, "to fall"] *To fall into or upon; to happen, befall, occur.*

inclūdo, **ēre**, **si**, **sum**, tr. [in, "into;" **claudo**, "to shut"] *To shut in or up, include, insert.*

incōlūmis, **e**, adj.: *Safe.*

incrēdibīlis, **e**, adj. [in, "not;" **credo**, "to believe"] *Incredible, wonderful.*

inde, adv. Of place: *Thence*; of time: *Thereupon, thereafter.*

indemnātus, a, um, adj. [in, "not;" damno, "to condemn"] *Uncondemned*.

index, icis, m. and f. [for indico-s; from indico, "to inform"] *A discoverer; informer*.

indiciū, ii, n. [indico] *Evidence, proof*.

indico, ēre, dixi, dictum, [in, "against;" dico, "to tell"] hence *To declare against*.

industria, s, f. *Diligence, activity; de or ex industria: On purpose, intentionally*.

iners, tis, adj. [in, "not;" ars, "skill"] *Slothful, indolent*.

inertia, s, f. [in, "not;" ars, "skill"] *Inactivity, idleness, cowardice*.

infāmis, e, adj. [in, "not;" fama, "renew"] *Infamous, disreputable*.

infēro, ferre, intuli, illātum, tr. [in, "against;" fero, "to carry"] *To carry into, wage, furnish, introduce*.

infērus, a, um, adj. *Below, beneath; inferi: The lower world; the dead, shades; inferior, lower; infimus or imus: Lowest, basest, meanest*.

infitiātor, ōris, m. [in, "not;" fateor, "to confess"] *One who denies a debt, or refuses to restore a deposit; lentus infitiator, a bad debtor*.

infitiātor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To deny, disown*.

ingens, entis, adj. [in, "not;" genus, "kind;" hence "not of one's kind"] *Huge, large, vast*.

ingrēdiōr, di, gressus sum, tr. in, "into;" gradiōr, "to go"] *To go into, advance, to engage in, commence*.

inhūmānus, a, um, adj. [in, "not;" humanus, "human"] *Inhuman, savage, wicked*.

iniquitās, tātis, f. [in, "not;" æquus, "equal"] *Inequality, disadvantage, iniquity*.

inimicitia, s, f. [in, "not;" amicus, "a friend"] *Enmity, hostility*.

iniquus, a, um, adj. [in, "not;" æquus, "equal"] *Not even, unjust, unfair, unfavourable*.

innōcens, tis, adj. [in, "not;" noceo, "to hurt"] *Innocent, harmless, blameless, upright*.

impūdicus, a, um, adj. [in, "not;" pudet, "it shames"] *Unchaste*.

insidiæ, arum, f. pl. [in, "in;" sedeo, "to sit"] *Ambush, artifice, snares*.

insidiātor, ōris, m. [idem] *One lying in ambush, a plotter*.

insidiōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. [idem] *To lie in ambush, plot against*.

insidiōsus, a, um, adj. [idem] *Insidious, cunning, deceitful, dangerous*.

insigne, is, n. [in, "on;" signum, "a mark"] *A mark of distinction, badge, honor*.

insolenter, adv. [in, "not;" solet, "it is customary"] *Excessively, haughtily, arrogantly*.

inspērātus, a, um, adj. and part. [in, "not;" spero, "to hope"] *Unlooked for, unexpected*.

insto, stare, stiti, intr. [in, "on;" sto, "to stand"] With dat. *To press hard, to be close upon or near*.

instrūo, ēre, struxi, structum, tr. [in, without force; struo, "to build"] *To draw up*.

instrūmentum, i, n. [in, without force; struo, "to build"] *An implement, means*.

intellēgo, ēre, lexi, lectum, tr. [inter, "between;" lego, "to choose"] *To understand, to comprehend, perceive*.

inter, prep. with acc. : *between, among; inter se, among themselves, i.e., mutually*.

interĕā, adv. [inter-eam] *Meanwhile, in the meantime.*

interĕo, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, [inter, "between;" eo, "to go"] *To perish, to die.*

interficiō, ĩre, fĕci, fectum, [inter, "between;" facio, "to do"] *To kill, slay, murder.*

ĩrsum, esse, fũi, irr. intr. [inter, "between;" esse, "to be;"] hence *To be distant or different; interest, impera. it concerns.*

ĩntĩmus, a, um, adj. [ĩntus, "within"] *Near, intimate.*

ĩntestĩnus, a, um, adj.: *Internal, civil.*

ĩnrā, prep. with acc. and adv. [contracted from interā sc. parte] *Within, in, on the inside.*

ĩntus, adv. [in "in"] *Within, on, to, or from within.*

ĩnũro, ĩre, uŕi, ustum, tr. [in, "into;" uro, "to burn" or "brand"] *Burn in brand.*

ĩnvēnio, ĩre, vĕni, ventum, tr. [in, "into or upon;" venio, "to come"] *To find out, discover, contrive, procure.*

ĩnvictus, a, um, [in, "not;" vinco, "to conquer"] *Unconquered, unconquerable.*

ĩnvĩdeo, ĩre, vĩdi, visum [in, "at;" video, "to look"] *To look at, to regard, envy, hate.*

ĩnvĩdia, e, f. [idem] *Ill-will, unpopularity.*

ĩnvĩdĩosus, adj. [idem] *Envious.*

ĩnvĩdus, a, um, adj. [idem] *Envious.*

ĩnvĩtus, a, um, adj. [for invictus; in, "not;" vic, "to be willing"] *Against one's will, unwilling.*

ĩpse, a, um, pro. dem. [for is-pee; fr. is, "this," "that;" with suffix -pee] *Self, very.*

ĩs, ea, id, gen. ejus, dem. adj. pron.: *This, that, the same; he, she, it; id quod, what.*

ĩste, ĩsta, ĩstud, gen. ĩstius, dem. adj. pron. of the second person: *That of yours, that you refer to; also he, she, it.*

ĩtā, adv. [connected with pronominal root i in is] *So, thus, in such a manner, to such a degree.*

ĩtāque, conj. [ita, que] *And so, therefore, then.*

ĩtem, adv. [connected with idem] *Just so, in like manner, likewise also.*

ĩtĕr, ĩtĩnĕris, n. [root i, "to go"] *A journey, route, course.*

ĩtĕrum, adv.: *Again, a second time, anew.*

J.

jāceo, ĩre, tĩi, ĩtum, intr. [akin to jacio] intr. *To lie, to lie prostrate.*

jācio, ĩre, jĕci, jactum, tr. [akin to root ja, "to go"] *To throw, cast, hurl.*

jacto, ĩre, āvi, ātum, freq. [see jacio] *To keep throwing forth, to boast of.*

jam, adv. [prob. = eam; from is] *Now, already, presently, accordingly; jam non, no longer; jam tum, even then; jam pridem, jam dudum, long since, long ago.*

jūbĕo, ĩre, jussĩ, jussum: *To order, bid, command, approve, ratify.*

jūdex, jūdiĕis, m. [= ju-deo-s; from jus, "right;" dico, "to declare"] *A judge.*

jūdiĕĩum, ĩi, n. [judex] *A judgment, decision, opinion, discernment.*

jus, jūris, n. [root ju, "to bind;" "that which binds" morally] *Law, right, justness; jure, used adverbially, justly, rightly.*

jusjūrandum, ĩ, n. [jus, "right;" juro, "to swear"] *An oath.*

jūventũs, ũtis, f. [root ju, "to help"] *Youth.*

L.

lābor, ōris, m [root LAB, "to take hold of;"] hence "to work"] *Labor, toil, hardship.*

laetor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. [from Sanscrit root LAB, "to shine"] *To rejoice, be glad.*

languidus, a, um, adj. [root LAG, "to be slack;"] cp. *languet*, "to be faint"] *Faint, languid, dull, sluggish.*

lātēo, ēre, ūi, int. [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] *To lurk, hide, skulk.*

lātro, ōnis, m. [perhaps connected with λατρεῖα, "pay"] *A bandit, robber.*

lātrōcinium, ii, n. [latrocinor] *A robbery, banditism.*

lātrōcinor, āri, ātus sum [latrocinor] *To practise highway robbery, act as a bandit.*

lātus, ēris, n. [poss. akin to πλατύς, "wide"] *A side.*

lātus, a, um, adj. [Gr. πλατύς] *Broad, wide.*

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [for (o)laudo; root CLU, "to hear"] *Extol, commend.*

laus, dis, f. [for (o)lau(d)s; root CLU, "to hear"] *Praise, glory renowned, merit.*

lectica, ae, f. [lectus, a couch] *A litter or sedan.*

lectulus, i, m. [dim of lectus] *A bed, couch, lounge.*

lēgiō, ōnis, f. [lēgo, "to choose"] *A legion, consisting of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry; or between 4,200 and 6,000 men.*

lénitās, tātis, f. [lenis, "gentle"] *Gentleness, mildness, lenity.*

lentus, a, um, adj.: *Pliant, flexible, sluggish, slow.*

lēvis, e, adj. [root LEGO=LEO, "to flow, or move quickly"] *Light, quick, mild, gentle.*

lēvitās, tātis, f.: *Lightness, fickleness, levity.*

lēviter, adv. [levis] *Lightly, softly, mildly.*

lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum: *To lighten, to raise, elevate, lessen.*

libido, inis, f. [libet, "it is pleasing"] *A pleasing, pleasure, caprice, passion, lust.*

licēntia, ae, f. [licet, "it is permitted"] *License, permission, licentiousness.*

licet, ēre, licuit and licitum est, impers. [etym. dub.] *It is allowed, it is allowable, one may.*

lōcuples, etis, adj. [locus, "a place;"] pleo, "to fill"] *Rich, wealthy, opulent.*

lōcus, i, m. [old form stilocus; root STA, "to stand"] *A spot, a place, an opportunity, room, time, rank, family; pl. loca, n. and loci, m.*

longinquus, a, um, adj. [for long—hinc—vius, from longus; hinc] *Long, remote, distant.*

lōquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. [akin to Sans root LAP, dicere] *To speak, say, declare.*

luctus, ūs, m. [for lug-tus; fr. lugeo] *Grief, sorrow, mourning.*

lūdus, i, m. [root LU, "to sport"] *A game, sport, joke, school; ludi, public games.*

lūgēo, ēre, luxi, luctum, [root LU, "to sob"] *To lament, bewail, sorrow.*

lūmen, inis, n. [root LUC, "to shine"] *Light, luminary, ornament, glory.*

lux, lūcis, f. [LUC, "to shine"] *Light, daylight.*

luxūria, ae, f. [luxus] *Luxury, excess, extravagance.*

M.

maeror, ōris, m.: *Grief, lamentation, sorrow.*

māgis, adv. [superl. maxime] *More, rather.*

magnifice, adv. [magnificus] *Magnificently, splendidly.*

magnitūdo, *inis*, f. [magnus]
Greatness, size, magnitude.

magnōpere, adv. [often written *magno opere*] *Greatly, exceedingly*; comp. *magis*; superl. *maxime*.

magnus, a, um, adj. [root *MAN*, "to be great"] *Great, large, powerful, mighty, excellent*; comp. *major*; suppl. *maximus*.

mājores, um, m. pl. [major]
Ancestors, forefathers.

māle, adv.: *Badly*; comp. *pejus*; superl. *pessime*.

mālo, *malle*, *māliti*, irr. trans. [maris, volo] *To be more willing, prefer.*

mālus, a, um, adj. [Gr. *μέλας*; Sans. *mala*, dirty] *Bad, wicked, vicious, unfavourable*; *malum*, v. n., *an evil, misfortune*; comp. *pejor*; suppl. *pessimus*.

mānēo, ēre, *si*, sum, tr. and intr. [root *MAN*, "to remain"] *To stay, remain, await, endure, continue.*

mānicātus, a, um, [manica, "a sleeve"] *Having long sleeves.*

mānifestus, a, um, adj. [prob. for *mani-fend-tus*; fr. *manus*; (i); obsolete *fendo*] *Manifest, clear, certain.*

mānus, ūs, f. [root *MA*, "to measure"; hence "the measurer"] *A hand, force.*

māre, *is*, n. [MAR, "to die"; "that which kills," or MAR, "to be bright"] *The sea.*

mātūre, adv.: *Early.*

mātūro, āre, āvi, ātum: *To hasten.*

medīcina, *ae*, f. [connected with *medeor*, "to heal"] *Medicine, remedy.*

medīocris, e, adj.: [medius, "middle"] *Moderate.*

medīus, a, um, adj. [Gr. *μέσος*] *Middle, in the midst.*

mehercule, *me hercule*, *me hercules*, by Hercules. See note.

mēmīni, *isse*, tr. and intr. defeo, [for *memnen-i*, reduplicated form of root *MAN*, "to think"] *To remember, recollect, mention.*

mēmōriā, *ae*, f. [memor] *Memory, recollection, remembrance.*

mens, *mentis*, f. [root *MAN*, "to think"] *The mind, understanding, judgment, thought, disposition.*

méréo, ēre, ūi, *Itum*, tr. and int.; *mēreor*, ēri, *Itus*, sum, dep. [root *MAR*, "to obtain by lot:" cp. *μείρομαι*] *To deserve, merit.*

mérito, adv. [meritus] *Justly, deservedly.*

mēritum, i, n. [meritus] *A reward, kindness, favor*; *merito* abl., *deservedly, justly.*

mētus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread, terror, apprehension.*

mēus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. *My, my own, mine.*

mīlēs, *Itis*, mas. [etym. dub.] *Soldier.*

militāris, e, adj. [mīles] *Military, warlike.*

minae, ārum, f. [MIN, "to overhang" cp. *mons*, *mineo*] *Menaces, threats.*

minime, adj. superl. of *parum*. *By no means, not at all.*

mīnitor, āri ātus sum, dep. [minae] *To menace, threaten.*

mīnūo, ūere, ūi, ūtum, tr. [from a root *min*, "to lessen"; whence *μινύειν*] *To make less, diminish, impair.*

miscēo, ēre, ūi, *mistum* and *mixtum*, tr. [akin to root *MIS*; whence *μίσγω*, *μίσγνμι*] *To mingle, mix, confound, stir up.*

miser, ēra, ērum, adj. *Wretched, miserable.*

miserandus, a, um, adj. [from *miser(a)or*] *To be pitied, pitiable, lamentable.*

miséria, s, f. [miser] *Misery, wretchedness, affliction.*

misericordia, s, f. [misericors] *Pity, compassion.*

misericors, dis, adj. [for miser-i-cord-s, fr. misérco, cor] *Merciful, compassionate.*

mitto, ère, mīsi, missum [etym. dub.] *To send, dispatch, omit.*

mōdō, adv. [etym. dub., prob. modus] *Only, if only, provided that, recently, just now; modo non, all but, almost, nearly; non modo, not only; si modo, if only; dum modo, provided that; modo—modo, at this time—at another.*

mōdus, i, m. [root MA, "to measure"] *A measure, moderation, manner.*

moenia, lum, n. plur. [root MUN, "to defend"] *Defensive walls, city walls, a city.*

mōleste, adv.: *With difficulty.*

mōlior, iri, itus sum, dep. *To contrive, plot, prepare.*

mōnēo, ère, ūi, itum, tr. [root MAN, "to think"] *To warn, advise, counsel.*

mons, tis, m. [for mon(t)s; root MIN, "to hang over"] *A mountain.*

monstrum, i, n. [moneo, "to advise"] *An evil omen, prodigy, monster.*

mōnūmentum, i, n. [moneo] *Memorial, monument.*

mōrior, i, mortuus sum, dep. int. [root MAR, "to die"] *To die, expire.*

mors, tis, f. [morio] *Death.*

mos, ris, m. [prob. for me-os; from meo, "to go"] *Manner, custom, practice; mores, morals, character.*

mōtus, ūs, m. [moveo] *A moving, commotion, disturbance.*

mōvēo, ère, mōvi, mōtum, tr. [etym. dub.] *To move, excite, undertake.*

mūcro, ōnis, m. *Sharp point, sword.*

mūlier, èris, f. *A woman.*

mūliercūla, s, f. *A little woman.*

multitūdo, inis, f. [multus] *A multitude, crowd.*

multo, adv. [multus] *By much.*

multo, (for muleto) ère, āvi, ātum, tr. [from mul(c)ta, an old Sabine word = fine] *To fine, punish.*

multum, adv.: *Much, often, greatly, in many respects; comp. plus; superl. plurimum.*

multus, a, um, adj. [for mol-tus, prob. akin to molūs] *Much, great, frequent; comp. plus; suppl. plurimus.*

mūnceps, cipis, m. and f. [for municaps; from munia, "duties"; capio, "to undertake"] *A burgher, an inhabitant of a free town.*

mūncipium, ii, n. [munceps] *A municipium; a town which possessed the rights of Roman citizenship, but generally governed by its own laws.*

mūrus, i, m. [for mun-rus; from MUN, "to defend"] *To encircle, a wall.*

mūto, ère, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. intens. [for mov-to; fr. moveo] *To change, alter, exchange.*

N.

nātio, ōnis, f. [root GNA, "to be born"; a root by metathesis = γέν; op. gna-scor, γίγνομαι] *A race, nation, people.*

naufragus, a, um, adj. [navis, "a ship"; frango, "to wreck"] *Shipwrecked, ruined.*

nē, adv. and conj. [akin to Sans. mā; Gr. μή] *Not, that not; ne... quidem, not even.*

nē, adv. [Gk. ναί] *Truly.*

nē, enclitic conj.: *Whether; in indirect questions; not translated in direct.*

nēc or **nēque**, conj.: *Neither, nor, and not, but not*; **neq.** . . . **neq.** . . . **neque** . . . **neque**, *neither . . . nor, either . . . or*.

necessário, adv. [**necessari-**] *Necessarily*.

necessarius, a, um, adj. [see **necesse**] *Necessary*.

necesse, neut. adj., found only in nom. and acc. sing. [for **ne-ced-se**; from **ne**, **cedo**, "not yielding," hence] *Necessary, of necessity; needful*.

necne, adv. [**nec**, **ne**] *Or, not*.

neco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [**necūl**, **nectum** [root **NAC**, "to harm;" cp. **νεκρός**, **noceo**, **nox**] *To kill, slay, destroy*.

nefandus, a, um, adj. [**ne**, "not;" **fari**, "to speak"] *Not to be spoken of, impious, heinous*.

nefario, adv.: *Impiously*.

nefarius, a, um, adj. [**ne**, "not;" **fas**, "divine right"] *impious, execrable*.

nefas, indecl. n. [**ne**, **fas**] *Contrary to divine law, unlawful crime*.

negligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, trans. [for **nec-lego**] *To neglect, to pass by, to give up*.

nego, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [akin to Sans. root **AH**, "to say," whence Lat. **aiō**; prefix **ne**] *To say no, or to say—that not. deny*.

negotium, li, n. [for **nec-otium**; **nec**, "not;" **otium**, "leisure"] *Not leisure, a thing, business, duty*.

nemo, inls, m. and f. [for **ne-homo**] *No person, no one*.

nepos, ōtis, m. and f. [akin to Sans. **naptri** or **napta**=**novus filius**] *A nephew*.

nequam, adj. indecl.: *Worthless, good for nothing*; comp. **nequior**; suppl. **nequissimus**.

nēque, see **nec**.

nescio, ire, ivi, itum, tr. [**ne**, "not;" **scio**, "to know"] *Not to know, to be ignorant of*.

nihil, (by apocope for **nihilum**; also contracted **nil**) indecl. n. [for **ne-flum**, "not a thread"] *Nothing*.

nisi, conj. [**ne**, **si**] *Unless if not*; **nisi si**, *except if*; **nisi tamen**, *but yet*.

nitēo, ēre, tr. *To shine*.

nitidus, a, um, adj.: *Shining*.

nix, nivis, f. [**νίψ**, **νιφός**] *Snow*.

nobilis, (gno-) e, adj. root **gno**, "to know" [**Known, famous, renowned, noble**].

nocturnus, a, um, adj. [**nox**, "night"] *Nightly*.

nōmēn, inls, [**nosco**] *Name, reputation, pretext*.

nōminātim, adv. [**nomino**] *By name, expressly*.

non, adv. [for **ne-unum**] "not one" [**Not, no**].

nonne, adv. [**non**+**ne**] used in interrogations: *Not*; **non nihil**, *Something*.

nonnulli, e, a, adj. [**non**, "not;" **nullus**, "none"] *Some*.

noster, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron.: *Our, ours, our own*.

nōta, e, f. [**nosco**] *A mark, a sign; infamy*.

nōvem, num. adj. indecl. [akin to Sans. **navan**] *Nine*.

nōvus, a, um, adj. [akin to **νέος**] *New*.

nox, ctis, f. [root **noc**, "to harm;" Gr. **νύξ**] *Night*.

nūdus, a, um, adj. *Bare, naked*.

nullus, a, um, adj.: gen. **nullus** [**ne**; **ullus**] *No one, nobody, none*, or inter. particle.

num, conj.: *Whether*, in indirect questions; not translated in direct questions.

nūmen, inls, n. [**nuo**] *A nodding, divine will, duty*.

nūmerus, i, m. [root **NUM**, "to allot;" cp. **νέμεω**] *A number, quantity, rank*.

nunc, adv. [akin to *nŭn*, with demonstrative suffix *ce*] *Now*, at present.

nunquam, (num-), adv. [ne; unquam] *Never*, at no time.

nŭper, adv. [for nov-per, from *nŏvus*] *Lately*, recently.

nŭtus, ūs, m. [nuo] *Nod*, will, command, pleasure.

O.

oblīgo, āre, āvi ātum, tr. [ob, "before;" ligo, "to bind"] *To bind*, to pledge, to mortgage.

oblīviscor, cī, oblitus sum, dep. [ob, "over;" lī, "to smear"] *To forget*.

obstŭpēfācio, fācere, fēcī, factum, tr. [ob, without force; stupeo, "to be amazed"] *To astonish*, amaze, astound.

occultus, a, um, adj. [ob, without force; root *KAL*, "to hide;" cp. *καλύπτω*, celo, cella] *Hidden*, secret, concealed.

occurro, ěre, curri, cursum, intr. [ob; curro] *To run up*, to, towards.

ōcŭlŭs, i, m. [root *AK*, "to see;" by labialism the root is *or*, in Gk.; cp. *ὀπ-ωπ-α*, ὀφθαλμος] *An eye*.

ōdium, u, n. [ōdi] *Hatred*, grudge.

ōmitto, ěre, misi, missum, tr. [for ob-mitto] *To let loose*, omit, lay aside.

omnis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] *All* every, the whole.

ōportet, ěre, tŭt, impers. *It behooves*, it is fitting or right; me oportet, *I must*.

oppidum, i, n. [poss. akin to *ἐπίπεδος*, on the ground] *A town*.

oppōno, ěre, pōnŭi, pōsitum, tr. [ob; pono] *To place against* or before, pledge.

opprīmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, tr. [ob; premo] *To press* or weigh down, to overpower, crush.

ops-ōpis, f. [the nom. sing. is wanting; dat. sing. is found only once; prob. for *apa*, from root *AP*, whence *apiscor*] the obtaining a thing, hence: *Power*, might, strength, assistance, aid; pl. riches, resources, wealth.

opto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [poss. akin to root *AP*, "to desire"] *To wish*, wish for; choose.

ōpŭs, ěris, n. *Work*, toil.

ōrātio, ōnis, f. [oro] *Language*, speech, oration.

orbis, is, m. [etym. dub.; poss. fr. obsolete, urbo or urvo=circumdare] *A circle*, ring; orbis terrarum or terrarum, the earth, whole earth.

ordo, inis, m. [An arranging; hence, class, body of men; rank.

ornāmen'tum, i, n. [orno] *Ornament*, distinction.

orno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *To adorn*, fit, equip, embellish.

ōs, ōris, n. [not found in gent. pl.: prob. for Sans. *ac=as* "the eating thing"] *Mouth*, face, countenance.

ostendo, ěre, di, sum and tum, tr. [obs; tendo] *To stretch out*, show, point out.

ōtium, ii, n. [etym. dub.] *Ease*, leisure, idleness.

P.

pāco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [root *PAC*, "to fasten"] *To quiet*, to make peaceful, subdue.

pactum, i, n. [see paco] *An agreement*, covenant, pact, in abl., means, method, way.

paene, adv. *Nearly*, almost.

pālam, adv. [poss. contr. fr. patulam, acc. fem. of patulus] *Openly*, publicly.

pārens, entis, m. and f. for pariens, fr. pario] *A parent*, father, mother.

pārĕo, ěre, ūi, itum, int. [akin to pario, poss. φέρω] *To appear*, obey, submit to.

paries, *ētis*, f. [root PAR, "to divide;" cp. *para*, *partior*, *parcae*] *A wall*.

parricida, *m*, m. and f. [for *patri-caeda*, from *pater*, "a father," *caedo*, "to kill"] *A parricide, assassin*.

pars, *tis*, f. [see *paries*] *A part, a side, party, direction*.

partim, adv. [*para*] *Partly, in part*.

parum, adv. *Little, too little, not enough* [comp. *minus*, *supl. minime*]

parvulus, a. um, adj. dim. [*parvus*] *Very small, little, young*.

pātēfacio, *ēre*, *feci*, *factum*, tr. [*pateo*, "to be open;" *facio*, "to make"] *To lay or throw open, disclose, expose*.

pāter, *pātris*, m. [root PA, "to feed;" cp. *πατήρ*; Eng. *father*; Ger. *vater*] *A father*.

pātor, i, *passus sum*, dep. [root PAT, "to endure"] *To suffer, endure, undergo, allow*.

pātria, *m*, f. [*patrius*] *One's country, fatherland*.

pātricius, a. um, adj. [*pater*] *Relating to the patrician rank, patrician*; *patricius*, li, m., a *patrician*.

pātrīmōnium, li, n. *A patrimonium, inheritance*.

paucus, a. um, adj. [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Gr. *παῦ-ρος*] generally used in plural: *A few, few*.

paullo, *paulum*, adv.: *A little, somewhat*.

pax, *pācis*, f. [root PAG, "to bind," hence "the binding thing"] *Peace, quiet*.

pēcūnia, *m*, f. [*pecus*, "cattle," as representing originally wealth, hence] *Money*.

pēcus, *pēcūdis*, f. [root PAG, "to bind"] *A head of cattle*.

pēr, prep. with acc. *Through, for, by means of*.

percello, *ēre*, *ctili*, *culsum*, tr. [per, "completely;" root "KEL, "to move"] *To beat or throw down, smite, destroy, dispirit*.

perditus, a. um, adj.: *Ruined, destroyed*.

perdo, *ēre*, *didi*, *ditum*, tr. [akin to *perdo*] *To ruin, destroy, lose, abandon*.

perfero, *ferre*, *talli*, *latum*, tr. [per, "through;" *fero*, "to carry"] *To bear or carry through, undergo, endure*.

perficio, *ēre*, *feci*, *fectum*, tr. [per, *facio*] *To finish, complete, bring about, perfect*.

perhorresco, *ēre*, *ni*, tr. and intr. [per, "completely;" *horresco*, "to shudder"] *I dread, shudder, tremble greatly*.

periculum, li, n. [root PER, "through;" *perior*; *πεῖρα*] *A trying, experiment, risk, danger, peril*.

perinde, adv. [per+inde] *In the same manner, equally, just so*.

permāneo, *ēre*, *mansi*, *mansum*, intr. [per, intensive; *maneo*, "to remain"] *To hold out last, endure, remain*.

permitto, *ēre*, *misi*, *missum*, tr. [per, intensive; *mitto*, "to allow"] *Permit, grant, entrust, allow*.

permōdestus, a. um, adj. [per, "very;" *modestus*, "modest"] *Very modest or moderate*.

permōveo, *ēre*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, tr. [per, intensive; *moveo*, "to move"] *To arouse, move, greatly, disturb, alarm*.

permultus, a. um, adj. [per, "very;" *multus*, "many"] *Very many*.

perniciēs, *ēis*, f. [for *perne-ies*; for *per-neco*] *Destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity*.

perpētūus, a. um, adj. [per, "completely;" root PAT, "to spread"] *Continuous, unbroken, perpetual, uninterrupted*.

persequor, i, cūsus sum, dep. per, "completely;" sequor, "to follow;" *To follow after, accomplish, prosecute, perform.*

perspicio, ēre, exi, ectum, tr. [per, "through;" specio, "to look"] *To see or look through or into, examine, observe, see clearly.*

perterrō, ēre, tū, itum, tr. [per, "completely;" terreo, "to frighten"] *To frighten greatly, alarm, terrify.*

pertimesco, ēre, tū, int. [per, "completely;" timeo, "to fear"] *To fear greatly, be greatly afraid.*

perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [per, "completely;" turbo, "to disturb"] *To confuse, throw into confusion, disturb.*

pervenio, ire, vēni, ventum, intr. [per, "through;" venio, "to come"] *To come to, arrive at, attain.*

pestis, is, f. [prob. for perd-tis, from per-d-e] *A pest, plague, ruin, bane.*

pēto, ēre, ivi or il, itum [root per, "to fall;" op. πῖν(ε)ρω] *To fall upon, aim at, seek, make for, attack.*

pētulantia, ae, f. [for petulans, from peto] *Petulance, insolence.*

pexus, a, um, adj. [root pex, "to comb"] *Combed.*

pietas, tātis, f. [pius, "holy"] *Affection, duty, patriotism.*

pinguis, e, adj. [akin to πῖον] *Corpulent, fat, gross, stupid, heavy.*

plāco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [akin to placeo, "to please"] *To pacify, reconcile.*

plāne, adv. [planus] *Clearly, wholly, entirely.*

poenā, ae, f. [root ru, "to purify"] *Punishment, penalty.*

pollicēor, ēri, pollicitus sum, dep. [for pot-liceor; pot, "much;" liceor, "to bid at auction"] *To promise much, promise.*

pōno, ēre, pōtūi, pōtūm, tr. [for pot-sino; pot, intensive; sino, "to leave"] *To place, to set, arrange, constitute, build, etc.*

pons, tis, m. [for po(n)ts; root por, "to span"] *A bridge.*

pōpina, ae, f. [=coquina; from coquo, "to cook"] *A cook-shop, eating house.*

pōpulus, i, m. [for pol-pol-us, a reduplicated form; from root pol; op. πολ-υς] *The people.*

possessio, ōnis, f. [for possed-sio; from pos = post, intensive; sedeo, "to sit"] *A possession, property, estate.*

possum, posse, pōtūi, irr. intr. [for pot-sum; fr. pōtis, "able;" sum, "to be"] *To be able, can, have power, avail.*

post, prep. with acc. and adv. *After, afterward, behind, since; post-quam, after, after that.*

postea, adv. [prob. for post-eam] *Hereafter, afterwards.*

posterus, a, um, adj. [post] comp. posterior; superl. postremus or postumus: *Next, coming next, following; posteri, orum, m.: Posterity.*

postulo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [connected with posco = petesco; from peto, "to seek"] *To ask, demand, request, arraign.*

pōtens, tis, adj. [fr. possum] *Able, powerful, influential.*

pōtentia, ae, f. [potens] *Power, authority, influence.*

pōtestās, tātis, f. [possum] *Power, force, authority.*

pōtior, iri, potitus sum, dep. *To become master, take possession of, acquire.*

pōtius, adv.: *Rather, preferably, more.*

prae, prep. with abl. [akin to pro] *Before, by reason of, in comparison with.*

praebēo, ēre, āi, Itum, tr. [prae, habeo] *Offer, show, exhibit.*

praiceps, ipitis, adj. [for praecapit-; prae, "forward;" caput, "a head"] *Headlong, foremost, precipitate.*

praecipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. [prae, capio] *To seize beforehand, anticipate, enjoin.*

praecīlarus, a, um, adj. [prae, intensive; clarus, "bright"] *Very bright, illustrious, distinguished.*

praecurro, ēre, edicuri or curri, cursum, tr. and int.: *To run before, outstrip, excel.*

praedātor, ōris, m. [praeda (= prae-hed-a), "booty"] *A plunderer, pillager.*

praedīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [prae, "before;" dico, "to declare"] *To proclaim, praise, extol.*

pradīco, ēre, xi, ctum, tr. [prae, "beforehand;" di-o, "to tell"] *To enjoin, to say beforehand, premise, foretell.*

praedīum, īi, n. [praes, praed-is] *A farm, estate.*

praedo, ōnis, m. [praeda] *A robber, plunderer.*

praemitto, ēre, misi, missum, tr. [prae, "before;" mitto, "to send"] *To send before, forward or in advance.*

praesertim, adv. [prae, "before;" sero, "to join"] *Especially, particularly.*

praesīdium, īi, n. [prae, "before;" sedeo, "to sit"] *A defence, protection, guards.*

praeter, prep. with acc. and adv. [prae, with demons., suffix ter; Past, by, beyond, more than, except, contrary to.

praetērā, adv. [for praeter-eam] *Besides, moreover, hereafter.*

praetēro, īre, īvi or īi, Itum, irr. tr. and intr. [praeter, "beyond;" eo, "to go"] *To pass over, omit,*

go by; praeterita, (n. pl. of praeteritus), the past.

praetextā, a, f. [prae, "in front;" texo, "to weave;" hence, "a gown fringed in front"] *The outer garment, edged with purple, worn by the highest magistrates, and also by free-born children. Real;* fem. adj. agreeing with toga

praetextus, a, um, adj. [praetexta] *Wearing the toga praetexta.*

praetor, ōris, m. [for prae-tor, [fr. prae-eo, prae, "before;" root i, "to go," one who goes before, hence] *A leader, praetor; a Roman judicial officer.*

praetōrius, a, um, adj. [praetor] *Praetorian; cohors praetoria, praetorian cohort, the general's body-guard.*

prēcōr, āri, ātus sum. *To pray, beseech, supplicate.*

prēmo, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. *To press, weigh down, overwhelm, crush.*

prētium, īi, n. *Price, worth; pretium operae est, it is worth while.*

pridem, adv. [for prae-dem, fr. prae; suffix, dem] *Long since, long ago. See jam.*

pridie, adv. [prior; dies] *The day before.*

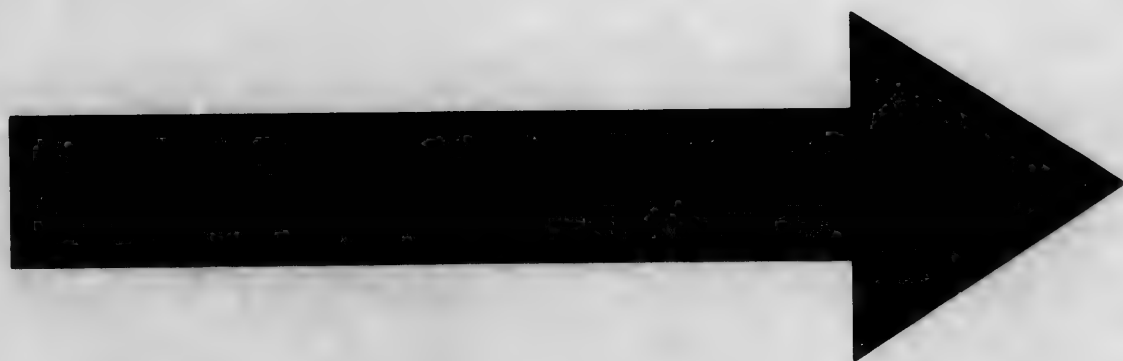
primo, adv. [primus] *In the first place, at first.*

primum, adv. [primus] *In the first place, for the first time; quam primum, as soon as possible; cum or ubi primum, when first, as soon as.*

primus, a, um, adj. [superl. of prior] *The first, foremost; in primis, especially, above all.*

princeps, ipis, adj. [primus; capio] *First, foremost; princeps, ipis, m., a leading man.*

prīncipium, īi, n. *A beginning, commencement; principio, at first.*



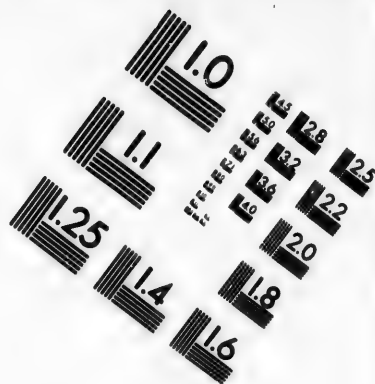
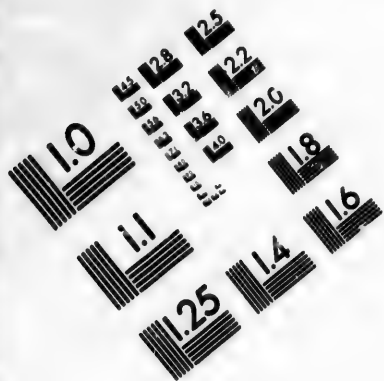
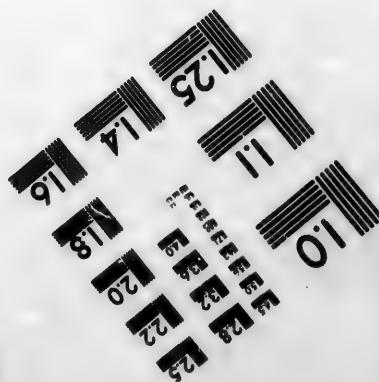
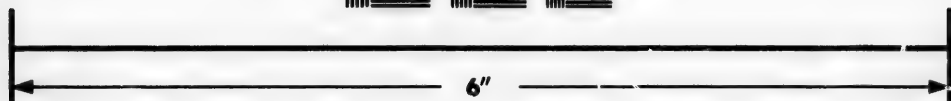
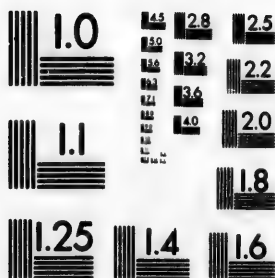


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pristinus, a um, adj. [obsol. pris akin to prae, πρίν] *Former, early, primitive.*

prō, prep. with abl. [akin to Sans. pra, प्रो, Lat prae] *Before, in front of, according to, befitting, instead of, in return for, for, in favor of, as, as if, in comparison with.*

prō, interj. *Alas.*

prōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [probus] *To try, prove, examine; probatus, tried, proved, excellent.*

prōcella, ae, f. [pro, "forward;" cello; cp. κέλλομαι, "to urge"] *Storm, tempest.*

prōdigium, ii, n. [pro, "openly;" dic, "to declare"] *prodigy, omen, portent.*

proellum, ii, n. [etym. dub.; according to some: pro; ἰλη, "a file" of soldiers] *Battle, fight, contest.*

prōfecto adv. [for pro-facto] *Truly, assuredly, indeed.*

prōfero, ferre tūli, lātum, irr. intr. [pro, "forward;" fero, "to bring"] *Reveal, put off, postpone, bring forward, produce.*

prōficiō, ēre, fēci, fectum, tr. [pro, facio] *To effect, bring about accomplish; to be serviceable, accomplish.*

prōficiscor, i, fectus sum, dep. *To set out, proceed, arise.*

prōfiteor, eri, fessus sum [pro, "openly;" fateor, "to confess"] *To profess, declare openly, avow, offer.*

prōfigātus, a, um, adj. [pro, "forward;" fligo, "to cast," hence "abject"] *Profligate, corrupt, dissolute.*

prōfugio, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, tr. and intr. [pro, "forward;" fugio, "to flee"] *To flee from, escape.*

prōfundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, tr. [pro, "before;" fundo, "to pour"] *To squander, waste.*

prōgrēdiōr, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. [pro, "forward;" gradiōr, "to go"] *To go forward, advance.*

prōhibeo, ēre, tūi, itum, tr. [pro, "forward;" habeo, "to hold"] *To hinder, prevent, prohibit, protect.*

prōinde, conj. and adv. [pro, "forth;" inde, "thence"] *Just so, in the same manner, therefore; prōinde quāsi, just as if.*

prōjiciō, ēre, jēci, jectum, tr. [pro, "forward;" jacio, "to throw"] *To throw or cast forth, banish, renounce.*

prōpāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [pro, "forward;" PA(N)G, root of pango, "to fasten"] *To increase by means of layers, propagate, extend, prolong.*

prōprius, a, um, adj. [akin to prope] *One's own, special, particular.*

propter, adv. [prope] *Near.*

propter, prep. with acc. [prope] *Near, on account of, by reason of.*

propterea, adv. [for propter] *Therefore, for that reason.*

proscriptio, ōnis, f. [for pro-scrib-tio; fr. pio-scribo] *A proscription, written public notice of sale, confiscation.*

prōsequor, i, cūsus sum, dep. [pro, "forward;" sequor, "to follow"] *To follow, accompany, attend, pursue.*

prospiciō, ēre, exi, ectum, tr. and intr. [pro, "forward;" specio, "to see"] *To look forward or out for, take care of, provide for.*

proster, o, ēre, strāvi, strātum, tr. [pro, "forward;" sterno, "to scatter"] *To prostrate, overthrow.*

prōvidentiā, ae, [pro, "forward;" video, "to see"] *Foresight, forecast, forethought, precaution, providence.*

prōvidēo, ēre, vidi, visum, tr. [pro, "before;" video, "to see"] *To look forward, take care of, provide for, prepare for.*

prōvinciā, ae, f. [some say from pro, intensive; vinco, "to con-

quer;" others say=providentia;
pro, "forward;" video, "to see"]
A province, duty.

proximus, a, um, adj. [superl. of propior] Nearest, next, very intimate; proximus, i, m., nearest relative, intimate friend.

prūdēns, tis, adj. [for providens; pro, "forward;" video, "to see"] Prudent, judicious, experienced.

prudentia, æ, f. [prudens] Prudence, intelligence, discretion.

prūina, æ, f. [some say from perurina; per, intensive; uro, "to burn or parch"] Hoar-frost, rime.

psallo, ēre, i, no sup., intr. [ψάλλω] To play upon a stringed instrument.

publicus, a, um, adj. ["see populus"] Public.

pūdicit̃r, æ, f. [root pud, "to feel shame;" cp. pudet] Modesty, virtue.

pūdōr, ōris, see [idem] Shame, sense of shame.

pūer, i, m. [root pu, "to beget;" cp. παῖς, πᾶλος; puella; Eng. foal] A boy, child, servant.

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. [pugō, "to strike;" cp. πυγμή] To fight, contend, engage.

pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. [for polcer, fr. polio, to polish] Beautiful, handsome, glorious.

purpura, æ, f. [πορφύρα] Purple-fish, purple.

purpurātus, a, um, adj. purpura Clad in purple; purpuratus, i, m., a higher officer, so called because clad in purple.

puto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [root pu, "to cleanse;" hence, properly to lop off branches of trees, vines, etc.] To consider, judge, believe, suppose, think.

Q

quaero, ēre, sivi, situm, tr. [another form of quaeso] To seek, look for, to ask, ask, have in view.

quaeso, ēre, sivi, or si, tr. [old form of quaero] To beg, pray, beseech, entreat.

quāestus, ūs, m. [quaero] Gain, profit, business.

quālis, e, adj. [akin to Sans. ka-s. who?] Of what kind, of such kind or sort, as.

quam, adv. and conj. [adverbial acc. of quis] How, how much as, as much as, than, as; tam—quam, so— as; quam primum, as soon as possible; quamdiu, how long, as long as; antequam, before.

quamobrem, adv. [i.e., quam, ob, rem., literally, "on account of what thing"] Why, wherefore.

quāquam, conj. Although, though, however.

quāvis, vis, adv. and conj. [quamvis from volo] As much as you will or like, although.

quantus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans. root ka-s] How great, so much, as; quanto—tanto, by how or as much—so much; the the; quanto, abl., by how much, how much.

quapropter, adv. conj. [for quam (sc. rem.) propter] Why, wherefore.

quāre, adv. conj. [abl. fem. of quis, abl. of res] For which reason, why, wherefore.

quartus, a, um, num. adj. [contr. fr. quatuor-tus] Fourth.

quāsi, conj. As if, just as if, as it were.

quē, enclitic conj. [akin to Gr. τε] And, also, both; que....et; et....que, both....and.

quēmadmōdum, adv. and conj. [quem, ad, modum] In what manner, how; as, just as.

quēror, i, questus, dep. [akin to Sans. qvas, "to sigh"] To complain.

qui, quae, quod, rel. pron. Who, which, what; quo....eo, in what degree...in that degree; the...the.

quīā, conj. [old acc. pl. of qui, like quod, acc. sing.] Because.

quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, rel. pron. *Whoever, whatever, whatsoever.*

quidam, quaedam, quoddam or quiddam, indef. pron. *Some or a certain, some, certain.*

quidem, adv. *Indeed, truly, assuredly; ne...quidem...not...even.*

quies, ētis, f. [akin to Gr. *κεί-μαι*] *Rest, release.*

quiesco, ēre, quīēvi, quīētum, intr. inch. [quies] *To rest, repose, keep quiet.*

quīētus, a, um, adj. [quiesco] *Quiet, tranquil, peaceful.*

quin, [for qui-ne; fr. qui, abl. of rel; ne=non] *By which not, but that, that not; quin etiam, moreover, besides, nay, even.*

Quirites, lum and um, m. pl. *Citizens of Rome.*

quis, quae, quid, interr. and indef. pron. *Who? which? what? one, any one, some one; quid (acc. of specification) How, wherefore, why; si quis, if any one; ne quis, that no one, lest any one.*

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam or quicquam, indef. pron. [quis, quam] *Any, any one, any body, any thing.*

quis-quis, quod-quod, or quicquid, or quid-quid, indef. rel. *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, any one who.*

quō, adv. [qui] *Whether, where, to which.*

quōdā, adv. conj. [for quo(m)=quem, ad] *Till as long as.*

quōcunque, adv. *Whithersoever, to whatever place.*

quod, conj. [acc. neut. from qui] *Because that, in that, since, because.*

quondam, adv. [for quom (=quein), dam] *Once, formerly, sometimes.*

quōniam, conj. [for quom-iam; fr. quom=quum, iam] *Since now, since, as, because.*

quōque, conj. [quo, que] *Too, also.*

quum, conj. and adv. for quom, old form of quem, fr. qui] *When, while, though, although, as; since, whereas, inasmuch as; quum....tum, both....and, not only....but also*

R.

rāpīna, s, f [root RAP, "to carry off"] *Robbery, rapine, pillage.*

rāpio, (re, ūi, tum, tr. [idem] *To seize, carry, snatch.*

rātio, ōnis, f. [root R.A., root of reor, "to think"] *Relation, consideration, variety, means, plan, way, tenor, sphere of life.*

rēcīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. [re, "back; " capio, "to take"] *To take back, receive, promise, undertake; se recipere, to betake one's self.*

rēcŕeo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [re, "again; " creo, "to make"] *To make anew, renew, restore, invigorate.*

rēdō, ire, iŕi, ūi, itum, iu, intr. [re; eo] *To come back, return.*

rēdīmīo, ire, iŕi, ūi, itum, tr. *To bind around, crowned, wreath.*

rēfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. [re, "back; " fero, "to carry"] *To bring back, report, refer, lay before.*

rēlēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [re, "again; " levo, "to lighten"] *To lighten, ease, relieve.*

rēlinquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, [tr. re, "again; " linquo, "to leave"] *To leave behind, desert.*

rēliquus, a, um, adj. [idem] *The remaining, the rest, the rest of, the other; reliquum est, it remains.*

rēmāneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, intr. [re, "again; " maneo, "to stay"] *To remain behind, stay, continue.*

rēmōvēo, ēre, mōvi, motum, tr. [re, "back; " moveo, "to move"] *To remove, withdraw, take away, to put aside.*

repente, adv. of repens. Suddenly, all of a sudden.

repentinus, a, um, adj. [repens] Sudden, unexpected.

repēri, ire, pēri, and ppēri, pertum, tr. [re; pario] Find, discover, find out.

rēs, ēi, f. akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, that spoken of] A thing, matter, object, circumstance, advantage, event, property, etc.; res-publica, state, commonwealth, common-weal.

rēsēco, āre, cti, sectum, tr. [re, "back;" seco, "to cut"] To cut off or away, check.

rēsisto, āre, stiti, intr. [re, "again;" sisto, "to stand"] To stand against, withstand, resist, remain.

rēspondēo, āre, di, sum, tr. and intr. To answer, reply, be quite a match for.

responsum, i, n. [for respond-sum, fr. respondeo] Response, answer.

rēstitūo, āre, ti, ūtum, tr. [re; statuo] Restore, give back.

rēsto, āre, stiti, intr. [re; sto, στάω, ἵσταναι] To remain, be left.

rētīcēo, āre, ti, tr. and intr. [re, tāceo] To be silent, to become silent, conceal.

rētorquēo, āre, torsi, tortum, tr. [re, "back;" torco, "to turn;" cp. τρέπω] To turn or cast back.

rēvōco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [re, "back;" voco, "to call"] To call back, recall, to seek, to recall.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s, fr. reg-o] A king.

rōbur, ōris, n. [prob. akin to Gr. root ῥω in ῥω-βρυμ, i.e., the strong thing, hence] An oak, hence, strength, power.

rōbustus, a, um, adj. [rōbur, prob. akin to Gr. root ῥω in ῥω-βρυμ] Hardy, strong, robust.

rūdis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] Rude, raw, ignorant.

rūina, æ, f. [fr. ruo, prob. akin to Sans. root ṛu, fluere] Fall, ruin, downfall, destruction.

rusticus, i, m. [for rur-ticus, fr. rus, "the country"] A rustic, countryman.

S.

sacrārium, īi, [SAG, "to worship;" cp. sacer] A shrine, chapel.

sacrōsanctus, a, um, adj. [sacer, "holy;" sanctus, "consecrated"] Sacred, inviolable.

saecūlum, (seo), i, n. Age.

saepe, adv. Often, frequently.

salto, āre, āvi, ātum, (intens), tr. and intr. [salio] To dance.

sālūs, ūtis, f. [for salv-t-s: fr. salveo] The being well, safety, preservation.

salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [salus] To greet, salute.

salvus, ā, um, [akin to Sans. sarv-a, omnis; Gr. ὅλ-os] Safe, unhurt, sound, unimpaired.

sancio, ire, xi, otum, tr. [root SAG, "to worship" or "bind" by a religious rite; cp. ἀγνός] Ordain, decree, forbid by penalty.

sanctus, a, um, adj. [sancio] Sacred, inviolable, august.

sāne, adv. [sanus] Certainly, to be sure, truly.

sanguis, īnis, m. [akin to Sans. asan, "blood"] Blood, strength.

sāno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [sanus] To heal, cure, restore.

sātis, adv. [akin to Gr. root ἀδ, whence ἀδίω, "to satisfy"] Enough, sufficiently, quite; comp. satius, better.

saucius, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.] Wounded, enfeebled.

scēlērātus, a, um, adj. [sceler-(a)o] Polluted, accursed, infamous; sceleratus, i, m., wretch, miscreant.

scēlus, scēlērī, n. [etym. dub.] A wicked deed, wickedness, crime, villainy.

scēna, æ, f. [σκηνή, "the stage"]
The stage, scene.

scientia, æ, f. [scio, "to know"]
Knowledge, skill, expertness.

scilicet, adv. [contr. for *scire licet*]
To be sure, of course, forsooth, doubtless.

scio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. [etym. dub.]
To know, understand.

scortum, i, n. *Harlot, an infamous wretch.*

scūris, is, f. [SAC, "to cut;"]
op. seco] *An axe; secures, the axes, as an emblem of authority.*

sēd, conj. [old form, set=sine]
But, yet.

sēdes, is, f. [sed-eo] *A seat, abode, habitation.*

sēdo, āre, āvi, ātūm, tr. [akin to sēdeo]
To allay, calm, settle, quiet.

sella, æ, f. [for sed-la, fr. sēdeo, "to sit"]
A seat, a chair.

sēminārium, ii, n. [semen, "seed"]
A nursery, seminary.

semper, adv. [prob. akin to semel, "once"]
Ever, always, at all times.

sempiternus, a, um, adj. [semper; or poss. ae(i)ternus]
Everlasting, eternal.

sēnātor, ōris, m. [senex, "old man"]
A senator.

sēnātus, ūs, m. [senex] *A senate.*

sēnectūs, tutis, f. [senex] *Old age.*

sēnex, is, adj. [sēn-eo] *Old, aged; senex, is, m. and f., old man, old woman.*

sententiā, æ, f. [sentio, "to think"]
Opinion, decision.

sentina, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *A sink, bilge-water.*

sentio, ire, sensi, sensum, tr. [etym. dub.]
To feel, perceive, think.

sēquor, i, cūtus, sum, dep. [sec, "to follow;"] op. *ἑρ-ομαι*]
To follow, aim at, result, strive for.

sermo, ōnis, m. [perhaps from sero, the connected thing, hence]
Speech, talk.

serpo, ēre, si, tum, tr. [akin to *ἑρ-ω*, repo]
To creep, crawl.

serta, ōrum, n. pl. [sero] *Garlands, wreaths; sing., sertum i.*

servio, ire, ivi, or ii, itum, intr. [servus]
To serve, to be or become a slave.

servitium, ii, n. [servus] *Slavery; servitia, pl., slaves.*

sēvēritas, ātis, f. [severus, akin to *οὐβουμαι*, "to venerate"]
Severity, sternness, strictness of duty.

sēvērus, a, um, adj. [akin to *οὐβ-ομαι*]
Grave, harsh, severe.

si [orig. sei, conj. ei] *If, whether.*

sīca, æ, f. [perhaps for sec-a, from seco, "to cut"]
A cutting thing, dagger, poniard.

sīcārius, i, m. *An assassin.*

sicut, or **sīcūti**, adv. **sic**; ut, uti] *So as, just as, as if, just as if.*

significāto, ōnis, f. [signum; facio]
Intimation, sign.

signum, i, n. [prob. akin to *εἰκὼν*]
A mark, sign, military standard.

silvestris, e, adj. [silva, "a wood"]
Woody, wild, rural.

sīmīlis, e, adj. [akin to Sans. sam-a, Gr. *ἅμα*, ὁμοῦς, ὁμο-οιος]
Like, similar, with a gen. and dat.

sīmīliter, adv. [sīmīlis] *In like manner, similarity.*

sīmul, adv. [Gr. *ὁμοῦς ἅμα*, Sans. sam-a]
At the same time, together, at once; simul-ac (atque), as soon as.

sīne, prep. with abl.: *Without* [primary form as seen in composition, se or sed].

sīnus, us, m. [etym. dub.] *Bosom.*

sītis, is, f. [akin to Gr. *δίψα*]
A thirst.

sive, or **seu**, conj. *Or, or if; sive .. sive; seu... seu, whether... or.*

sōbrius, a, um, adj. [poss. se, ebrius] *Not drunk, sober, temperate.*

sōcius, ii, m. *A companion, associate, ally.*

sōdālis, is, m. and f. [etym. dub.; poss. akin to sedeo] *An intimate, boon companion, crony.*

sōlēo, ēre, itus sum, semi-dep. poss. root sol=sed in sedeo] *To sit down to a thing; hence, to be wont, accustomed.*

solum, adv. [solus] *Only, alone, merely; non solum....sed etiam, not only....but also.*

solus, a, um, adj. (gent. solius) *Alone, only, single.*

sōlūtus, a, um, adj. [and part of solvo] *Loose, lax, remiss, easy.*

somnus, i, m. [akin to Sans. svap-na; ὕπνος] *Sleep, drowsiness.*

spargo, ēre, si, sum, tr. [root σπαρ, whence σπειρω] *To scatter, cast about.*

spēcies, ēi, f. [specio, akin to Sans. root SPAC=vidēre] *Outward appearance, exterior figure.*

spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *To hope, trust, expect.*

spēs, ēi, f. [for sper-s, fr. spero] *Hope, expectation, trust.*

spōlio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *To rob, despoil, plunder.*

sto, āre, stēti, stātum, intr. [akin to Gr. στάω, ἵστημι] *To stand, continue, endure.*

stūdēo, ēre, tūi, [akin to σπουδάω, "to haste"] *To be eager, zealous, devoted to, apply one's self, aim at.*

stūdium, ii, n. [studeo] *Zeal, ardor, eagerness, goodwill, pursuit, study, inclination, effort.*

stūdiōsus, a, um, adj. [studium] *Zealous, devoted or attached to, fond of.*

stultus, a, um, adj. [akin to stolidus; sto, "to stand"] *Foolish, simple.*

stūprum, i, n. [etym. doubt] *Debauchery, lewdness, pollution.*

sub, prep. with acc. and abl. [akin to Gr. ὑπέρ] *Under, near by, towards, during.*

sūbēo, īre, īvi or īi, Itum, tr. and intr. *To come or go under, undergo, endure, suffer.*

sūbito, adv. [subitus] *Suddenly, unexpectedly.*

subjector, ōris, m. [for subjactor, from subjacto, fr. subicio] *A forger, substitutor.*

subsellium, ii, n. [sub, "under;" sella, "the seat" of the consul] *A bench, seat.*

subsidiūm, ii, n. [subsideo] *Reserve, support.*

succēdo, ēre, successi, successum, tr. and intr. [sub, "after;" cedo, "to come"] *To come behind, follow after, succeed.*

suffēro, ferre, sustūli, sublātum, tr. [sub, "under;" fero, "to bear"] *To bear, support; to suffer, endure.*

sūi, sibi, se, reflex pronoun: *Of himself, herself, itself; of themselves.*

sum, esse, fūi, irr. intr. [ēō-uis. ēimi] *To be, exist, continue.*

sumptūōse, adv. [sumptuosus] *Expensively, sumptuously; comp. sumptuosius.*

sumptūs, ūs, m. [sūmo] *Expense, cost, charges.*

sūper, prep. with acc. or abl. [Gr. ὑπέρ] *Above, over, beyond.*

sūpērior, ōris, adj. [comp. of superus] *Upper, higher, superior.*

sūpērō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and int. [super] *Surmount, pass, subdue.*

sūpērus, a, um, adj. [super] *Above, upper, higher; comp. superior; superl. supremus or summus.*

suppēditō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr. [sub; peto] *To supply, furnish; to be on hand.*

supplex, Icīs, adj. [sub, "under;" plico, "to fold"] *Suppliant*; subst., a *suppliant*.

supplicium, il, n. [supplex] *Supplication, punishment*.

supplicatio, ōnis, f. *Thanksgiving*.

suprā, adv. [superus] *Above, before, previously*.

suprēmus, a, um, adj. [superl. of superus] *The highest, greatest, supreme*.

surgo, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, intr. [contr. fr. sur-rigo, for sur-rego = sub-rego] *To rise, arise, get out*.

suscipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. [sub; capio] *To take, receive, assume, incur*.

sūus, a, um, pron. adj.: *His, her, its, their, theirs, his own, etc.*

T.

tābesco, ēre, ūi, intra *To melt away, waste, languish, to pine away*.

tābula, ae, f. [prob. akin to τὰβ, root of τέμ-vw] *A tablet; tabulae, accounts; tabulae novae. New accounts, abolition of debts*.

tālāris, e, adj. [tālus, "the ankle"] *Reaching to the ankles*.

tālis, e, adj. [perhaps fr. root to, akin to Gr. article το] *Such, of such a kind*.

tām, adv. [prob. acc. form of same root as talis] *So, so much, so very, so exceedingly*.

tam-diu, adv. [tam, "so;" diu, "long"] *So long*.

tāmen, adv. [perhaps lengthened form of tam] *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, for all that, however*.

tāmetsi, conj. [contr. for tamen; etsi] *Though, although, however*.

tamquam, adv. [tam, "so;" quam, "as"] *As, as if, as it were, so to speak*.

tandem, adv. [tam] *Just so far, then, finally, pray*.

tantum, adv. [tantus] *To such a degree, almost, alone, so greatly, merely, only*.

tantus, a, um, adj. [akin to Sans. tavant, so much] *So great, so much, such; tanto, by so much; tanto—quanto, the—the*.

tarde, adv. of tardus. *Slow, tardily*.

tarditas, atis, f. [tardus] *Slowness, tardiness*.

tectum, i, n [TEG, "to cover;" cp. tego] *A covering, roof, abode, dwelling*.

tēmēritās, atis, f. [temere, "rashly"] *Rashness, temerity*.

tempērantia, ae, f. [temper, "to regulate;"] *Temperance, moderation*.

tempestās, atis, f. [tempus, "tune"] *Storm, tempest, commotion*.

templum, i, n. [root TEM, "to cut off;" op. τέμ-vw] *A piece cut off, temple*.

tempūs, ōris, n. [idem] *Time, occasion, season, opportunity*.

tēneo, ēre, ūi, tum, tr. *To hold, keep, defend, to convict*.

tento, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [teneo] *To attempt, try, sound*.

tēnūis, e, adj. [akin to root rev, "to stretch;" whence τεῖνω] *Thin, fine, poor, mean, indigent, humble*.

terra, ae, f. [root TERS, "to dry;" cp. τέρσομαι] *The earth*.

terrēo, ēre, ūi, itum, tr. [Sans. root TRAS, to make, tremble] *To terrify, dread, alarm*.

tertius, a, um, num. adj. [ter] *Third, the third*.

testāmentum, i, n. [testis, "a witness"] *A testament, will*.

testis, is, m. and f. [etym. dub.] *A witness*.

tímēo, ēre, tūi, tr. and intr. [etym. dub.] *To fear, to be afraid of, dread.*

tímide, adv. [timidus] *Timidly, fearfully.*

tímidus, a, um, adj. [timeo] *Afraid, fearful, cowardly, faint-hearted.*

tímor, ōris, m. [timeo] *Fear, dread, apprehension.*

tōga, æ, f. [for teg-a, fr. teg-o] *A covering, outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace.*

tōgātus, a, um, adj. *Wearing the toga; arrayed in the garb of peace; Togātus*, i, m., a Roman citizen.

tōlēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [root tol-, whence tollo and tuli] *To endure, bear, sustain.*

tollo, ēre, sustūli, sublātum, tr. [root tol-, akin to Sans. root tul-, तल्ल] *To lift up, raise, elevate, remove, kill, destroy.*

tōt, num. adj. indecl. *So many.*

tōties, adv. [tot] *So often.*

tōtus, a, um, (gen. totius) adj. [Sans. root tu-, to increase] *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).

tridūum, ūi, n. [for tri-divum; fr. tres, trium; dies] *Three days.*

tríumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [tríumphus] *To make a triumphal procession, to triumph, to hold or celebrate a triumph.*

tu, tūi, pers. pro. [Gr. σὺ, Doric tū] *Thou, you.*

tūba, æ, [akin to tubus, "a pipe-tube," of which etym. is dub.] *A trumpet* (with straight tube).

tum, adv. [prob. same root as tam and talis, i.e. Gr. το] *Then, at that time; tum or quum....tum, both....and, or, and especially; not only....but also, or, but especially.*

tūmulus, ūs, m. [prob. akin to tumeo] *Commotion, disturbance.*

tūmulus, i, m. [tumeo] *A mound, hillock.*

tunc, adv. *Then.*

tūnica, æ, f. [etym. dub.] *An undergarment worn by the Romans of both sexes, a tunic.*

turbulentus, a, um, adj. [from turba, "a crowd"] *Motley, mixed.*

turpis, e, adj. [etym. dub.] *Base, shameful, disgraceful, infamous.*

turpiter, adv. [turpis] *Shamefully, basely, disgracefully.*

turpítudo, inis, f. [turpis] *Baseness, dishonour, infamy.*

tūus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. *Thy, thine, thine own, your, yours, your own.*

týrannus, i, m. [τύραννος] *A ruler, tyrant, despot.*

U.

ulciscor, ei, ultus sum, dep. [etym. dub.] *To avenge, punish.*

ullus, a, um, (gen. ullius) adj. [for un-ius; fr. unus] *Any, any one*

unguentum, i, n. [unguo, "to anoint"] *Ointment, unguent, perfume.*

úniversus, a, um, adj. [unus, versus, "turned into one"] *All together, universal, whole, entire.*

únus, a, um, num. adj. [Gr. εἷς, εἰς] *One, alone, sole, uniform.*

urbānus, a, um, adj. [urbs] *Of or in the city, refined.*

urbs, urbis [prob. fr. urbo=urvo, "that marked out by a plough"] *A city, the city, Rome.*

úsura, æ, f. [utor] *Interest, usury.*

út or úti, conj. [etym. dub.; prob. same root as qui, quod] *That, in order that, so that, even, &, although.*

útínam, adv. conj. *Oh that! would that! I wish that!*

ūtōr, ūti, ūsus sum, dep. [etym. dub.] *To use, enjoy, employ, make use of, have, exercise* (with abl.)

V.

vācillo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. [vacca, "a cow"] *To stagger, totter.*

vācūus, a, um, adj. [vac-o] *Empty, void, clear.*

vādīmōnium, ii, n. [vas, "surety"] *Bail, recognizance, bail-bond.*

valde, adv. [contr. for valide; validus] *Strongly, exceedingly.*

vālēo, ēre, ūi, intr. [prob. akin to Sans. bala; vis, robur] *To be strong or vigorous; to have power, have influence; to weigh, prevail, be effectual.*

vārius, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. βαλ-ίος] *Diverse, different, various.*

vastātio, ōnis, f. [vastō] *A laying waste, devastation.*

vē, enolitic conj. *Or.*

vectigal, ālis, n. [for vectis; fr. veho, "to carry"] *A tax, impost, revenue.*

vēhēmēns, tis adj. [prob. lengthened form of ve-mens; fr. ve; mens] *Vehement, impetuous, ardent.*

vēhēmēnter, adv. *Vehemently, impetuously, strongly, greatly, violently.*

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o] *Or, even: vel....vel, either....or.*

vēlum, i, n. [etym. dub. prob. veh-lum; fr. veho] *A sail; a curtain; a veil.*

vēnēficus i. n. [for venen-facus] *A poisoner.*

vēnēnum, i, n. *Poison.*

vēnērōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. [akin to Sans. root VAN=colere] *To worship, venerate, adore, revere,*

venio, Ire. vēni, ventum, intr. *To come, arrive.*

verbum, i, n. [etym. dub.; perhaps akin to ἐρῶ, ἐρῶ; ῥῆμα] *A word, expression.*

vērēor, ēri, vēritus sum, dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of, apprehend.*

vērītās, ātis, f. [verus] *Truth.*

vēro, adv. [verus] *In truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely.*

vēro, conj. *But, however.*

verso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [for vert-so, intens. fr. verto] *To keep turning, turn.*

versor, āri, ātus sum, dep [verso, for vert-so, intens. fr. verto] *To busy one's self, be engaged in, to be, to hover.*

vērūm, conj. [verus] *But, yet.*

verumtāmen, adv. *Nevertheless.*

vespēra, æ, f = Ἑσπερα. *The evening, eventide.*

vestēr, tra, trum adj [for voster, fr. vos] *Your, yours, your own.*

vētērānus, a, um, adj. [vētus, eris] *Veteran.*

vētus, ēris adj. [prob. Fēros] *Ancient, old, aged, long contracted.*

via, æ, f. [veha; from veho, "to carry"] *A road, road, way.*

vibro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [akin to Sans. root VEP] *To brandish, shake.*

vicīnus, a, um, adj. [vicus] *Near, neighboring.*

vidēlicet, adv. [for vidēre licet] *It is easy to see; of course, forsooth.*

vidēo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, tr. [akin to Sans. root VID, "to perceive;"] *id-ēiv] To perceive, observe, see.*

vidēor, ēri, vīsus sum, pass. [of video] and dep. *To be seen, seem, appear.*

vigiliā, æ, f. [vigil] *A watching, watch, guard.*

vigilo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *To watch, be watchful, vigilant.*

vinco, ēre, vici, victum, tr. (root vic. but etym. dub.) *To conquer, defeat, subdue.*

vinculum, i, n. [vinc'o] *Fetter, chain; in vincula, to prison.*

vindex, icis, m. and f. [=vindec-s; for vindic-s; fr. vindico] *An avenger, punisher.*

vinum, i, n. cp. Foivos] *Wine.*

violo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [vis] *To injure, dishonor, violate, maltreat.*

vir, i, m. [akin to Sans. vira=her-os] *A man, husband.*

virtus, ūtis, f. [vir] *Manliness, power, energy, merit.*

vis, (gen. and dat. sing. very rare) f. [Gr. Fís] *Strength, power, force, vigor, effort, meaning, import; pl. vires, virium, strength, bodily powers.*

vita, æ, f. [for viv-ta; fr. vivo, "to live"] *Life.*

vitium, i, n. *A fault.*

vivo, ēre, vixi, victum, intr. [root vi, "to live;"] cp. Bios] *To live*

vivus, a, um, adj. [root vi, "to live;"] cp vivo, Bios] *Living, lively.*

voco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. [root voc, "to speak or call;"] cp. Fēpos] *To call.*

volo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *To fly.*

volo, velle, vōlūi, intr. [root vol, "to will;"] cp. βούλωμαι] *To be willing.*

vōlito, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. [see volo, āre] *To dit about.*

vōluntas, atis, f. [volo, "to will"] *Will.*

vōtum, i, n. [for vov-tum; from voveo, "to wish"] *A wish.*

vox, vōcis, f. [from voco, "to call"] *Voice.*

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